

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

are **BACKED**

by

GUARANTEEfor **FIVE YEARS.**

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[313]

WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.

\$1.00

per ½ lb. tin.

\$1.00

per ½ lb. tin.

It keeps dry during this damp weather when other Tobaccos become moist. There are many smokers who give up pipe-smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul, but let them try one tin of this perfectly blended mixture and they will find they can smoke their pipes with perfect comfort and enjoyment in the hottest and dampest climate.

SOLD BY—

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., Hongkong and Kowloon.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915

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OREGON PINE.**THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

[34]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MATERIALS FOR THE RACE SEASON.

(FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED).

Gentlemen are asked to place their Orders early to ensure being executed in time.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION.

The following correspondence has been received by the Government with reference to the Hongkong donations to the Prince of Wales' Fund:—

Buckingham Palace,
21st November, 1914.

The Secretary,
Legislative Council,
Hongkong.

SIR,—The Prince of Wales has received through the Crown Agents for the Colonies a remittance for £8,437 10s., being the amount of the contribution voted by the Legislative Council of Hongkong in aid of the National Relief Fund. His Royal Highness is most grateful for this magnificent contribution to the Fund, and has directed me to express to the Legislative Council his warmest appreciation of their sympathy.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) WALTER PEMCOCK,
Treasurer to His Royal Highness.

(Translation of Code Telegram from Secretary of State to Governor, Hongkong. Date, 3rd December, 1914.)

"I have received with much satisfaction your telegram of 2nd November reporting that the Legislative Council have voted £100,000 to the National Relief Fund and that £135,000 have been collected already by public subscriptions. Crown Agents instructed in accordance with your request. I note that further monthly subscriptions have also been promised. I desire to express my cordial acknowledgment of this proof of the liberal and patriotic spirit which animates the people of Hongkong in the present crisis.

HARCOURT.

National Relief Fund,
York House, St. James, S.W.,
23rd December, 1914.

The Chairman,
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—I have to-day received from the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation a cheque for £17,000, which has been so generously subscribed to the Fund so kindly raised by you in Hongkong, on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) L. E. HALSEY.

LADY LUGARD HOSPITALITY FUND.

FOR THE SPECIAL RELIEF OF BETTER CLASS BELGIAN REFUGEES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A friend who happened to be at Hamburg 13 years ago at the same time as the Kaiser and his staff told me that, in commenting upon the South African War, which was at that time in progress, an officer of the Kaiser's staff said to her: "You call this war? You are only playing at war! Wait till you see our next European war. We shall exterminate every man, woman and child of the civilian population!"

In this method of war upon civilians of which we have had proof and experience in the bombardment of undefended towns upon our East Coast, no section of the community in Belgium and Northern France has suffered more severely than the property and professional classes. I include in these classes every one from Prince and Princess, Duke and Duchess, who have had their ancestral homes bombarded, their forests felled, their farms razed to the ground, their art treasures dispersed and destroyed, to the little shopkeeper whose small stock, representing the fruits of an industrious lifetime, has been looted and his shop burned over his head. I include all the ranks of the professional and commercial classes—lawyers, doctors, artists, men of letters, merchants, manufacturers, stockbrokers, and with them, necessarily, all the clerks and other superior employees who are ruined by the ruin of their employers. I include, in fact, everyone who, outside the ranks of the actual working classes, is not provided for by the government hospitality of Great Britain, nor easily able in the existing conditions of our employment market to obtain occupation in this country.

For these classes private hospitality has done much, but much remains to do, and it is for these classes that I make an urgent appeal. Private hospitality was in the nature of the case a temporary expedient. It becomes necessary now to provide homes for the better classes which may carry them to the end of the war. Many who had at first a little money now find their funds exhausted. Direct financial help is in many cases—especially cases of sickness—imperatively needed. I want a fund which I may use at discretion either for organizing homes suitable for the gratuitous use of the temporarily homeless upper classes, or for relieving, in any other way that may seem best, acute necessities of the individual situation.

In asking for money for these objects I venture only to remind you that in this "Civilian War," if it had not been for the sacrifices of Belgium, you might yourself have been in the position which you are now called upon to relieve.—Yours faithfully,

FRANK L. LUGARD.

Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Dromington Square, Branch.
Auditors—Messrs. Knox, Cropper & Co., Spencer House, South Place, E.C.

51, Rutland Gate, S.W.
7th January, 1915.

FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

GIFTS FROM HONGKONG.

This week 121 garments have been sent by the women of Hongkong and Swatow to Miss Lloyd Thomas, 16, Murray Street, Hoxton, London, N., for the wives and children of men on active service; and 53 woollen articles, i.e., mufflers, helmets, mittens, socks and coats, to Mrs. Eyres, 30, Campden Hill Court, West Kensington, for distribution amongst the sailors on active service. The shipping firms are kindly continuing to send home all parcels free of freight.

The following letter has been received by Lady May from Mrs. Eden, Jackman's Work Society, in answer to a parcel despatched on October 20th last by the courtesy of the shipping firms, containing 155 garments:—

84, Marlborough Mansions,
West Hampstead, N.W.
30th December, 1914.

DEAR LADY MAY,—The box of excellent garments sent by the women of Hongkong has arrived, and I write to offer my most hearty thanks on behalf of the soldiers and their families. I must specially mention the woollen sweaters and flannel vests and cardigans, for these will be invaluable for men leaving hospital either to return to the trenches or to come home invalided. Miss Reid the matron at one of the hospitals at Rouen, wrote on Xmas Eve that she had just unpacked a bale from Jackman's Work Society and given out vests and socks to "some of the men in the Convalescent Camp who are resting there a few days before going back to the front. The Sheffield cardigans and knitted vests I shall take care to go to men who really need them. The Convalescent Camp is just below our hospital and we try to go and brighten up the men there at times. This constant wet weather makes every one depressed, and the men who have been in hospital miss the comfort they had while there—and they are so pleased with so little!" This picture of the men's gratitude for any extra comfort outside "regulation" allowances makes me very grateful for the privilege of distributing the excellent things that J. W. S. friends send. Another matron wrote to thank me for the bale which reached her on Xmas Day—"Such very warm useful garments and every one of them badly needed."

I have packed two bales since your contributions came and put some sweaters and cardigans, socks and mufflers into each, and I told the matron that they came from Hongkong. I am sure the men will be pleased. One bale is going to Boulogne and another to a second hospital at Rouen. The men dearly love to be remembered by those at home. The clothes for women and children will be very useful.—Yours most gratefully,

H. EDEN.

THE HONGKONG RACES

TRAINING SEASON.

We are now within a fortnight of the annual race meeting, and a good deal of interest is beginning to be shown in the training at Happy Valley on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 6 and 8 a.m. when the gallops take place. Below are some of the times taken on Saturday:—

DERBY GRIFPINS.

	Distance.	Full time.	Last quarter.
Mr. Eain's Gamster	1½m.	3.28	32
Wild Cat	1½m.	3.20 1/10	31 1/10
Mr. Gilpin's Sir Calidore	1½m.	3.31	32 1/10
Mr. Kadoorie's English Chief	1½m.	4.06 1/10	32 3/10
Mr. Kadoorie's Scottish Chief	1½m.	4.13	36
Mr. Kadoorie's Irish Chief	1½m.	4.13	36
Mr. Kadoorie's Standard	1½m.	4.13	36
Dahlia	1½m.	2.52	33
Sir Paul's Duke Dahlia	1½m.	3.32 1/10	32 4/10
„ Majestic Dahlia	1½m.	3.34	33 3/10
„ Perfection Dahlia	1½m.	2.46	31 4/10
Mr. John Peel's Lochmaben	1 m.	2.16	33 3/10
Mr. Tierce's Grayling	1½m.	3.36 1/10	35
„ Dunrobin	1½m.	3.35 1/10	34

OTHER PONIES.
Among the old ponies Triumphant Dahlia (late Forbearance) went 1½m. in 4.10 3/10, last quarter 32 3/10; Saxon Chief went the distance in 4.10 1/10, l.q. 33 1/10; Perhaps, in 4.12 3/10, l.q. 31 3/10; Dreadnought Dahlia (late Britannia) and Sunstar Dahlia (late Sunlight) went over the two-mile course in 4.47, l.q. 31 4/10. Sir Galahad went 1½m. in 3.32 3/10, l.q. 32; Amphidid went 1½m. in 2.53, l.q. 33; and the following old ponies went the mile: Radium II, 2.21 3/10, l.q. 34; President, 2.20 4/10, l.q. 31 4/10; Annan, 2.34, l.q. 31 3/10; Moffat, 2.16, l.q. 33 3/10. Neptune went 1½m. in 2.51 2/10, l.q. 31 2/10.
Most of the subscription griffins were out on Saturday morning. The most noteworthy performance was Flame Dahlia's mile in 2.16 2/10.

BRITISH STEAMERS AT TSINGTAU.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S CONCESSION.

In response to the wishes of Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in Peking, says the *Mainichi*, the Japanese Government has decided to allow a few approved British steamers to go to Tsingtau under certain conditions, and this decision has been communicated to the Military Administration Office at Tsingtau. The opening of the port to British steamers will be notified to the British Minister in Peking on receipt of an answer from the Tsingtau Military authorities. The Tsingtau Customs question still remains unsettled, and the work of clearing mines from Kiaochow Bay is uncompleted. Though these and many other obstacles to navigation are still present, adds the Osaka Journal, the Government has opened part of the port to certain Japanese steamers, and in view of Great Britain having participated in the attack on Tsingtau and also of the business connections of British merchants in Shanghai and Chefoo with Tsingtau, the Japanese Government has decided to open the port to certain British steamers, as mentioned in the *Japan Chronicle*.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT AT KOWLOON.

In aid of the Belgian Refugees' Fund, an entertainment of a most enjoyable and successful nature was given by Kowloon children in St. Andrew's Hall, Kowloon, on Saturday evening. The entertainment was organised by Miss D. Stone, who received valuable help from Miss Hickey (accompanist), Mrs. E. Green, and Mrs. D. K. Blair, while Mr. Wood (Royal Depot, Kowloon), worked unsparingly in the "creation" of the stage and scenery. In spite of the dismal weather, and the fact that there were other attractions, a large audience assembled.

The juveniles had been carefully trained for several weeks, and they acquitted themselves splendidly. There was not an item that did not gain an enthusiastic encore, the character songs, especially being loudly applauded. All were attired in costumes to suit their parts, the dresses being for the most part designed by the organiser of the affair, Miss Stone. One of the prettiest items was the song "Wake, says the Sunshine," in which Misses C. Frost, A. Ormiston, M. Kinross, M. Ramsay, M. Eager, and B. George were attired as "Baskets of flowers," "Garden bees," and "A Golden Butterfly." Very dainty also was the contribution of seven little girls (Misses K. and B. Blair, C. Lander, B. George, M. Eager, G. Ramsay, and F. Neave), "Swing, Cradle, Swing," and "The Union Jack of Old England" by the Company, the soloists being Miss C. Frost and Master D. Frost; pianoforte duets, Misses V. Hickey and D. Stone; Song, "Jack Frost," some of the Company; recitation "A Lesson in Politeness," Miss A. Ormiston; song, "Comrades," Masters D. Frost, V. Ramsay, and D. Green; song, "Jappy, Jap, Jappy," Misses A. Ormiston, C. Frost, C. Lander, M. Kinross, and K. Lukmanoff; recitation, "Bubbles," Miss B. Blair; recitation, "A Dear little girl," Miss B. George; song, "Chin, chin, Chinamen," Miss C. Frost; song, "The Shoemaker," some of the Company.

During an interval Miss Kitty Blair, dressed as a Belgian soldier, gave a little Belgian march, while Misses Bessie Blair and Florrie Neave took up the collection for the Belgian Refugees' Fund, their baskets being bedecked with red, white, and blue ribbon. Over £130 net accrued as the result of the entertainment. As a great many people were unable to attend on Saturday, it is hoped that Miss Stone and her helpers may be prevailed upon to repeat the entertainment, which was undoubtedly one of the best of its kind ever given at Kowloon.

MORPHINE EVIL.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy on Saturday on a charge of being in possession of 60 doses of morphine.

Defendant was arrested at 50, First Street by Revenue Officer Knight, who seized, in addition to the morphine, two instruments used by defendant to inject morphine into richa coolies. The coolies were injected twice a day and a fee of 20 cents charged for each injection. The Revenue Officer was able to procure several coolies who had undergone the treatment, and their legs were covered with ulcers and small sores due to the hideous construction of the injector. They were dazed and in many cases unable to walk. In other instances the drug effects had made the coolies exceedingly merry.

The Superintendent of Imports and Exports (Mr. R. O. Hutchison) asked for the maximum penalty, and Mr. Hazeland, who said he regarded the offence as being very serious, imposed a fine of \$2,000, or 12 months' hard labour.

ALLEGED ROBBERY FROM A EUROPEAN.

The Chief Officer of the *Thaisang* (Mr. Ferguson) has reported to the Police that, while riding in a risha in Connaught Road, the risha coolie dropped the shafie. Three men then attacked him, and stole the sum of \$400 that he was carrying. An Indian constable, under whose notice the matter first came, saw the complainant pulling the risha along the road, the coolie following behind. The coolies complained of being assaulted by Mr. Ferguson.

OIL MILL FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

The premises of the Lih Teh Oil Mill Co., Ltd., for which Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons are the agents, were partially destroyed by fire last week. The fire being outside the Settlement, the services of the Settlement firemen were not called for until nearly an hour after the outbreak was first reported. Had the Brigade been summoned earlier the damage done would not have been nearly so extensive as it was, says the *Mercury*.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says it has been estimated that the total insurance on the premises amounts to Tls. 418,000, and that the actual loss reaches Tls. 270,000, or sixty-five per cent. The insurance is apportioned among the following companies:—

	Tls.
Royal Exchange (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire)	100,000
Union Assurance (Messrs. Dodwell & Co.)	80,000
Yorkshire (Messrs. Dodwell & Co.)	25,000
Manchester (Messrs. Burkill & Sons)	50,000
Bombay (Messrs. Scott Harding & Co.)	80,000
London, Lancashire & Globe (Messrs. Scott Harding & Co.)	15,000
The Wah An Company, Shanghai	30,000
Hongkong Fire (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Sons)	40,000
Hongkong Fire (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Sons)	18,000
China F.R. (Messrs. Gilt, Livingston & Co.)	30,000
Commercial Union (Messrs. Illbert & Co.)	50,000

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.**

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NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE policies of Insurance at Current Rates.
THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,
3, Daddell Street,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD. OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. STRIMMANN & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date. CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREMES-ORIENT.
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE REMOVED our PHILATELIC STORE from Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street, to No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [103]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[305]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [193]

YEW LEE.

AR CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMMODOROS.
15, LEE YUEN STREET, WING.
Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [45]

WANTED.

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing Harbour, from June or July. Apply to—

Box No. 29,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [222]

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a sea voyage. Apply—

"SHIPPING" Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [223]

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.

Apply to—**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.**
Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [56]

TO LET

N. O. 105, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [54]

TO LET

FILATELS in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET

TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Island Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession.

Apply to—**N. MODY & Co.,**
No. 34, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [258]

TO LET

N. O. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915. No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.

No. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 61, PEAK (unfurnished).
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK, ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 62, THE PEAK, (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS) FURNISHED.
"KIRKENDALL," FURNISHED, No. 123, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD," History Path, No. 54, THE PEAK, (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—**ELNSTRAD & DAVIS,**
8th Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [43]

TO LET

N. O. 6, "TORRES BUILDINGS"
No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE" (14, Nathan Road), Kowloon.

Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR.**
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [253]

TO LET

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [59]

TO LET—From 1st March, 1915.

N. O. 1 and 2, STOKWELL VILLAS, Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn and Garden, second at present in the occupation of the Officers Mess 40th Pathans.

Apply to—**STEPHENS & WILLSON,**
Solicitors for the Owner.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [261]

TO LET

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

25, WONG-NEICHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [38]

TO LET

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

3 ROOMS, Top Floor, No. 18, Lee House Street.

Apply to—**A. B. AVASIA,**
Care of E. F. BARNY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

N. O. 2, STEWART TERRACE, FURNISHED and newly done up.

Apply to—**H. E. POLLOCK,**
Princes Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.

For further particulars, apply to—**PALMER & TURNER,**
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

TO LET

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply to—**SECRETARY,**
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [35]

ANOMALIES OF DISCOVERY.

INTERESTING POINT RAISED AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

MR. GOLDRING AIRS SOME GRIEVANCES.

Previous to the hearing of an action in the Summary Court on Friday, Mr. Goldring raised a point as to procedure in connection with orders for discovery. He said there had always been a great many difficulties in connection with discovery, and in the case in which he was presently to appear they were likely to have a great deal of difficulty in the discovery of documents. In consequence of this he asked his lordship to be so good as to make some ruling that in future all documents should be discovered upon oath.

Mr. Goldring said he agreed with what his friend had said; it would be much more satisfactory if discovery was given on oath.

Mr. Goldring added that he did not think anyone would suffer in that particular case, but he was quite sure that in many cases there had been difficulties in which only mutual discovery had been given. It thus happened that at the last minute one on either of the parties put in a document which was really of some importance of which no notice had been given.

His lordship—You have a remedy. If a document is put in at the last minute of which notice has not been given, I adjourn the case, if the request is made.

Mr. Goldring went on to remark that a solicitor frequently had a document sprung upon him of which no notice had been given, and of which there had been no discovery on oath. He had looked up the practice and found that the practice in the Colony was the same as in the County Court; that was to make discovery on oath. It had only happened quite recently that no discovery was given on oath, and he had practised in that Court for fourteen years. It was only in the last two years that discovery on oath had not been given. The practice used to be to take out a summons of discovery returnable on the Saturday, which was the summons day in Chambers, for discovery upon oath, and that practice was much more satisfactory.

His lordship—You can always get this if you want it.
Mr. Goldring—It has been encouraged by the solicitors in the Colony to say "mutual discovery," which resulted in an inspection but no discovery on oath.
His lordship—You can always get it by applying.

Mr. Haywood—My lord, you would not allow Mr. Hinds to have discovery on oath a few days ago, and he said it was useless without.

His lordship—When you say inconvenience is caused, do you mean to your client or to the other side?

Mr. Goldring—It may be that as the result of the discovery of a certain document money will be paid into Court.

His lordship—Yes, but you have your own remedy, and I must consult the profession before I give any opinion.

Mr. Goldring—I only wish to mention it, but I am not talking entirely on my own initiative.

His lordship—I know what the practice has been during the last six years I have been here; the rule has been not to have discovery on oath.

Mr. Goldring—I ask your lordship to remember that the first time you sat as Puisne Judge we invariably applied by summons for discovery. Then we got it on oath, but now we do not.

His lordship—You now get it informally. You say "mutual discovery," and everybody seems satisfied.

Mr. Goldring—Sometimes one is dealing with a solicitor who is keeping something back—that is the difficulty. It may not be done deliberately, but at the same time he may do it inadvertently, and you are suddenly faced with something which may have saved infinite cost to each party. I am merely putting this to your lordship, and perhaps you will consult the profession or the learned Chief Justice and decide whether or not we could benefit the present practice.

His lordship—Supposing it was a claim for \$50 on a promissory note in a money-lending action. To have discovery on oath in such a case would be waste of time, and unnecessary expense.

Mr. Goldring—The parties can always agree to this when discovery is asked for.

His lordship again reminded Mr. Goldring that he could always apply.

Mr. Goldring remarked that he understood his lordship refused such an application the other day.

His lordship—Of course I may do so in some special cases; I may have reasons.

Mr. Goldring—What I want your lordship to rule is that discovery, in every case where asked for by either side, shall be on

oath. They are entitled to have it in every case. Then, when the other side are refusing to give discovery upon oath it may be assumed that they are holding something back.

His lordship—Or they may consider it is important, or they may want to save costs. I am not going to bind myself to this; that I shall give discovery on oath each time that it is applied for.

Mr. Goldring then said that they had no rules of the Court, and he did not know whether the Law Society was ever going to deal with it, although it had been suggested to them that they should do so. They were even now in a great quandary with regard to garnishees and interlocutory information in the Colony. It was all so very informal, and so often resulted in delay, whereas Summary Courts were really created for expedition.

His lordship—You can always come into Chambers and apply; it is the law and can always be done, and the law is the rule of the Colony.

Mr. Goldring—I think we should have a set of rules for the Summary Court. We should have a summons for directions.

His lordship—That is quite another matter altogether. Personally, I am in favour of it; it would be of great assistance to the Court to have a summons for directions, but that is a matter I cannot go into here.

Mr. Goldring—Then perhaps your lordship will be good enough to bring the matter before the profession, along with the summons for directions, in both Courts.

His lordship then informed Mr. Goldring that in some cases where none of the parties understood English, and their own language imperfectly, they held things back unintentionally which might be very important.

Mr. Goldring—in that case an adjournment can be asked for. He added also, that once discovery on oath was given, no documents could be put in at the last moment, and that was his whole point. And the cost would be only \$10.

His lordship—In many cases an extra \$10 would be a great hardship.

Mr. Goldring—Then that would be a matter for your lordship.

His lordship then said that he was obliged to Mr. Goldring for bringing the point up, but he did not think he would do anything in the matter without consulting the profession.

Mr. Goldring—I am not asking your lordship to do any more.

LOCAL SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

THE POLICE ELIMINATED.

Represented by a team as good as any that has figured in their lists this season, the Hongkong F.C. eliminated the Police from the above competition in the first round on Saturday, winning a hard-contested, keen game by the odd goal in three. During the present term a keen rivalry has developed between the Police and the civilian Club, and it can be said that the defeat of the Police gave the Club more satisfaction than any other result in their favour this season.

The Police, who were minus J. Clarke, their right back, were early called upon to defend their lines, Robinson slipping through along the right, and crossing beautifully to the centre. There was considerable danger in the scramble that ensued, but eventually the leather was booted away into the centre of the pitch, which became the scene of operations for a brief while. Both intermediate lines were tacking and feeding well, and only occasionally were the last lines of defence extended. The Hongkong forwards played with an understanding that seemed certain to be productive, and ere long Stewart beat Swan from close quarters with a cross-shot in the far corner. The Police forwards were not displaying their usual combination, but Reynolds and Booker acquired a deal of careful watching. The former's dash nearly brought him through once, but Barlow handled his shot with much skill, and nothing accented to the Police. Long plied Robinson with several opportunities, and the winger frequently got the better of the opposition, without, however, securing any tangible award. The left winger, Wilkie, was also swinging the ball across well, but the close tackling of the Police defenders prevented the inside men from getting in their shots.

In the second half the Club were a long time predominant, and sustained an increasingly heavy pressure, until the second point was obtained. Pennell gained possession in the enemy's penalty area, and planted it into the corner far from Swan's reach. After this the Club seemed to break up, and the Police reviving, play centred for some considerable time around the Hongkong goal. McCubbin shone repeatedly for some splendid work, and Barlow effectively negotiated anything that came his way. Ultimately, however, the Police reduced the Club's lead, the point being secured in a most fuky manner by Reid. Both sides increased their efforts, the Police to draw level, and the Club to again secure a two-goal margin. The end came with the Club attacking, there being no further addition to the score.

Mr. F. W. Eason efficiently refereed.

The Club will now have to play in the semi-final round the winners of next Saturday's game—R.G.A. v. Navy.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE GAIN TWO MORE POINTS.

The Diocesan School and the Queen's College were in opposition on the Club ground, and the Collegians won a hard game by a goal to nil, Abbas scoring. Both combinations showed excellent soccer at times, but the Queen's were the more seasoned eleven, and were good value for their victory. The game between the College and St. Joseph's College on Thursday will be one well worth watching.

VICTORIA ROVERS AGAIN BEATEN.

The Victoria Rovers were beaten by St. Joseph's College on the Naval ground by three goals to one. St. Joseph's went straight away from the kick-off and scored before the soldiers' custodian had handled the ball, and no sooner had play been restarted than they again ran through and augmented their score. The Rovers quickly retaliated, and reduced the lead. The Collegians gained a further point, and won as stated. St. Joseph's won it only because of their brilliant defence. The Rovers showed an excellent appreciation of the value of the short passing game, and played prettily together at times, but their final attempts were innocuous.

GREEN AND WHITE.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

NAVY DEFEAT ENGINEERS.

The United Services League programme was opened on Saturday, when the Royal Engineers succumbed to the Navy by a goal to nil. The R.E. need a little more practice before they can expect to show their old form. Their lack of practice was rendered very obvious, but the team as a whole gave the Navy men a really good game. The winning goal was obtained as the result of a beautiful cross-shot by Hopper. The soldiers' goalkeeper knocked it out, but another Navy forward ran up and put it past the custodian.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. AN ARMY TEAM.

Some very excellent batting was seen in this match on the Civil Service pitch on Saturday. French and Rapley, for the Military, knocked up nearly 100 in a splendid partnership, which was broken by a regrettable accident to the former. A rising ball from Bradbury struck French on the forehead, and compelled him to retire. Scores and analyses:—

ARMY.				
French, retired hurt	43			
Forrest, c. Waterson, b. Reed	0			
Dudley, b. Reed	20			
Kennett, b. Reid	0			
Rapley, b. Reed	46			
Major Morgan, b. Waterson	5			
Treutman, b. Witcheil	14			
Hyde, b. Witcheil	1			
L. B. A. Williams, run out	4			
E. Private Williams, not out	4			
Gregory, c. and b. Bradbury	0			
Extras	16			
Total	168			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Witcheil	10	0	35	2
Reed	7	0	53	4
Martyn	5	0	23	0
Waterson	5	1	27	1
Bradbury	2	1	1	1

CIVIL SERVICE				
Martyn, b. Morgan	13			
Lambie, b. Rapley	1			
Witcheil, b. Morgan	28			
Dawson, b. Rapley	0			
E. B. Reid, l.b.w., b. Rapley	0			
J. Tachib, b. Rapley	35			
Hill, c. and b. Morgan	3			
Bradbury, l.b.w., b. Morgan	3			
Waterson, b. Rapley	1			
Bearn, b. Morgan	0			
Hall, not out	8			
Extras	8			
Total	100			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rapley	9.2	3	37	5
Major Morgan	9	0	55	5

CLUB DEFEAT CRAIGENGOWER.

On the Club Ground on Saturday Craigenower made a very poor show, with the exception of Taylor, against a Club XI, which itself was not at full strength, and when the game concluded they were over a hundred runs in arrears.

CRAIGENGOWER.				
J. B. Bragg, b. Bowen	0			
R. Bosa, c. Hooper, b. Bowen	10			
H. H. Taylor, c. and b. Anderson	45			
R. A. Carvalho, c. Sutherland, b. Bowen	0			
L. A. Rose, c. Moore, b. Anderson	0			
R. Postonjee, b. Anderson	6			
K. Khamsi, l.b.w., b. Bowen	1			
J. D. Norris, c. Anderson, b. Donnelly	12			
S. Jex, b. Donnelly	0			
Rev. H. R. Wells, b. Donnelly	5			
Sub., not out	1			
Extras	34			
Total	114			

CLUB.				
A. R. Sutherland, b. Taylor	13			
C. A. Hooper, b. Carvalho	7			
D. E. Donnelly, b. Taylor	26			
R. P. Thurstield, c. and b. Taylor	12			
P. Jacks, b. Postonjee	17			
Major Bowen, c. sub., b. Carvalho	43			
R. Kennedy, c. Postonjee, b. Taylor	22			
R. N. Anderson, b. Postonjee	18			
S. J. Moore, c. and b. Postonjee	0			
E. J. R. Mitchell, not out	29			
T. E. Pearce, b. Carvalho	39			
Extras	30			
Total	251			

INTIMATIONS

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SPORTS SPORTS

FROM \$3.75 TO \$11.00 Each.

THE GENUINE "MCGREGOR"

FOOTBALLS AND FOOTBALL BOOTS.

AS USED IN THE ENGLISH CUP FINALS.

FROM \$6.00 Each. CRICKET BATS FROM \$6.00 Each.

WISDEN, STUART SURRIDGE, SPALDING AND GRADDIGE.

\$1.00 to \$4.50 CRICKET BALLS \$1.00 to \$4.50

LEG-GUARDS, GAUNTLETS, BATTING GLOVES.

HOCKEY STICKS

HOCKEY BALLS, SHIN-GUARDS, RUBBER

RINGS, KNEE-CAP BANDAGES WITH

FELT PADS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TENNIS RACKETS AND ACCESSORIES.

From \$3.50 GOLF CLUBS From \$3.50

BALLS, CADDY BAGS AND ACCESSORIES.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

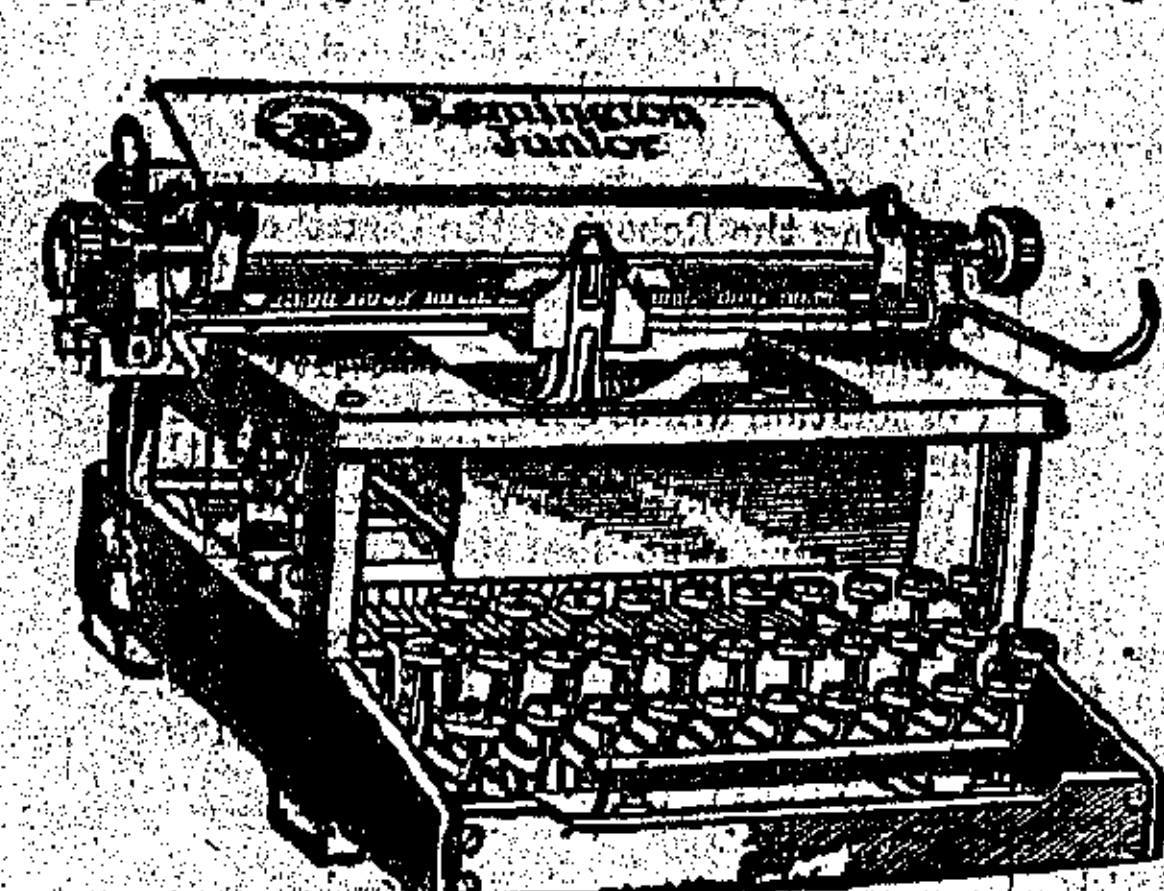
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

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For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

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HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [60]

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Subscribers are requested to communicate with THE MANAGER immediately in the event of non-delivery or late delivery of their copy of the paper.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: "Presses." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorized Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & Co., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [265]

RACE BOOKS 1915.

Lester Covered \$2.00
Cloth Covered 1.75
Paper Covered 1.00
May be had from NORONHA & Co.
(Printers to the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.)
KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
BREWSTER & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [266]

CONCERT

IN AID OF
LADY LUGARD'S
BELGIAN REFUGEES' FUND.
By the Pupils of the
MUSIC CLASS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT.
To be held at
THE CONVENT, CAINE ROAD,
on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
15th and 16th FEB., 1915,
Commencing each evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission (by Ticket) \$1.

CHILDREN'S AFTERNOON:
SATURDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1915,
Commencing at 4 o'clock.
Entrance: 20 Cents.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1915.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the First REPAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF THE 5% NANKING MILITARY BONDS will be made on the 22nd of FEBRUARY, 1915. In pursuance of the Regulations of the said Bonds, only One-Fifth of the total outstanding Bonds recognized by this Ministry as valid will be drawn on the above date, aggregating to the amount of \$1,000,000. The drawing will take place at the BANK OF CHINA, Peking.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
(\$16,000,000.)
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT
MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Subscribers that arrangements have been made by the Chinese Government to hand to the Undersigned each month the sum of Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) from the revenue assigned under the Loan Regulations to the service of these loans.

Loan Service Accounts have been opened in the name of the Undersigned with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, into which these monthly instalments of interest will be paid as received, and these accounts will be drawn on to meet the half-yearly interest Coupons payable through the intermediary of the above-named Banks.

The first interest instalment for the month of January has been duly received and brought to account.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Supplementary Issue of Eight Million Dollars (\$8,000,000) are further notified that in accordance with Article II. of the Loan Regulations the full amount of Dollars Four Hundred and Eighty Thousand (\$480,000), being the amount of interest on the loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications and has been placed on fixed deposit in the name of the undersigned with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the loan.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau
of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 27th January, 1915. [262]

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of February, 1915, the Management of the above Hotel will be carried on by L. W. MAK in place of O. C. MOOSA, and all future Correspondence and Orders must be signed by the said L. W. MAK.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,
Macao.
Macao, 1st February, 1915. [243]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 9th February, 1915, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd February to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1915. [222]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 9th February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [189]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 10th February, to WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPEE, Secretary to the Company. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Agents for the Company. THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [221]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th February, to SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 7th February, 1915. [249]

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SHANGHAI CHALLENGE CUP.

THE Annual Competition for the above will take place on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., over the FANLING COURSE.

The Competition will be between THE SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB and THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, and the Winners will hold the Cup for one year.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., there will be an Open Competition for Members of the SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG GOLF CLUBS, entries for which must be made IN WRITING to the Hon. Secretary, ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, on or before MONDAY, the 10th inst. Partners will be drawn for and times of starting duly published.

ENTRANCE FEE—\$1.00 each competitor. CONDITIONS—One round of 18 holes, medal play.

PRIZES—One for best scratch (i.e., lowest gross) score.

One for best net score for handicaps 10 and under.

One for best net score for handicaps 11 and over.

In connection with above competitors are referred to the "Special Rules for Stroke Competitions," particularly Rule No. 4, as follows:

"On the day of the Competition, before starting, no competitor shall play on, or on to, any of the putting greens, nor shall he intentionally play at any hole of the stipulated round which is within his reach, under penalty of disqualification."

N.B.—Entries must be made IN WRITING to the Hon. Secretary, as stated above, and not personally or by telephone.

By Order, K. M. CUMMING, Hon. Secretary, ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [261]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THE CREDITORS of the above Company whose Claims have not been dealt with by the Liquidators are requested to send in the particulars thereof to the Liquidators before the 25th day of February, 1915.

The Liquidators disclaim all responsibility for Claims not notified to them before the above-mentioned date.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators. Hongkong, 25th January, 1915. [201]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE COGNAC ...	\$30.40	\$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC ...	33.70	2.50
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC ...	34.50	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ...	40.30	2.45
D. VEEY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC ...	46.30	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ...	52.40	4.55
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY ...	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC ...	81.50	2.65
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC ...	72.70	6.60
V. O. L., 50 Years Old ...	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ...	157.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

BIRTH.

HUGHES.—On February 2nd, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. HUGHES, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 8th, 1915.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA.

China's proposal to organize Inner Mongolia into provinces and so make it an integral part of the Republic seems to be hanging fire. It is now well over a year since it was first mooted, but so far it would appear that nothing has been done to put the proposals into effect, though we are now told that a preparatory step is to be taken in the Spring, the Governor at Mukden having been instructed to send out a commission to determine the boundary between the territories of the Urga Hutukhta and Inner Mongolia. It is possible that the mutiny at Kalgan last year was interpreted by the Peking authorities as a sign that the times were not propitious for any forward move in the territories of the practically, though not nominally, independent chieftains and prince; it may be also that the campaign against WHITE WOLF, by providing occupation elsewhere for a large portion of China's military strength, was the cause of the delay; but we think it is far more likely that the ill-success of her attempt to sinicize the government of Eastern Tibet and the semi-Tibetan territory of Western Szechuan has taught her that the utmost caution is necessary when it is proposed to change the political status of a tributary country. It is hard to say to what extent the princes of Inner Mongolia have actually accepted the Republic; so far, the change of government at Peking has not affected them in the least and, as far as they are concerned, there might have been no change at all, but this will not hold good for long when once the Central Government has tried to superintend the administration, and has even, perhaps, conducted an immigration campaign resulting in dispossessing them of their lands. If the Republic is to succeed with Inner Mongolia in the same way that the Manchus succeeded in establishing the provincial system of government in Fengtien, Kirin, and

Heilungkiang, it will above all things be necessary for her to act throughout in concert with the native princes, and not to take any rash or ill-considered step that might arouse their hostility. The result of China's attempt to conquer Tibet should certainly convince her of the difficulty of forcing her direct rule on an unwilling people, and in the case of Inner Mongolia, the danger would be greater, for the Urga Government would almost certainly seize the opportunity of any troubles there to enlarge its borders. Something had been done even under the Manchus to organize the governmental system of these outlying regions—Chinese district magistracies were set up at various places as far north as Hata, renamed Chihfeng Hsien, and all the unsettled country up to the Shara Muren was nominally incorporated in the province of Chihli, though actually these Magistrates were almost powerless beyond the walls of their own towns. It will probably be in the Chimeric country that the result of any Chinese efforts now to be made will be first seen, and it is there that they stand the best chance of being successful, for not only is that district almost surrounded by Chinese territory, but it contains a strong percentage of Chinese inhabitants. This country, which consists roughly of the stretch between the Khingan Mountains on the west and the Southern Manchurian Railway on the east, is practically all rich agricultural land, and there is a constant westward trend of emigration from the Manchurian provinces, the Chinese settlers acquiring their land from the Mongolian princes by lease or purchase. Already, in the eastern portion of the district, there are numerous villages that are almost purely Chinese, and, as the Mongolians make scarcely the least use themselves of the fertile virgin soil, there is no doubt that the Chinese agriculturists are able to obtain it at a low price and that consequently this immigration will always be increasing, and thus, in the course of time, the sinicization of these regions would be effected by a natural process. The Republic, however, is hardly likely to be willing to wait for that, and, indeed, with a none too friendly Outer Mongolia always prepared to take advantage of any opportunity that may present itself, and with robber bands constantly active in the south and east, it is undesirable that there should be so long a delay. For the security and good order of China's northern frontier, it would be advisable for her to bring these territories under some coherent rule as soon as possible, but it is even more important that any change to be effected should be brought about without antagonizing the ruling princes. Unless their rights and prerogatives are respected, and if the scheme is pushed forward in such a way as to excite their opposition, China may not only fail in her efforts to establish her own direct rule, but may very probably see Inner Mongolia following the example of the Urga territory.

The Manchur Court has decided to dispense with the services of 2,000 eunuchs after Chinese New Year.

Miss Iris May has very kindly presented thirty new Hymn Books and thirty Prayer Books to the Peak Church.

Mr. B. Carlos, Newchwang, has been added to the list of qualified auditors under the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913.

Under the Holidays Ordinance (1912), H.E. the Governor has appointed Tuesday, February 16th, to be observed as a general holiday in the Colony.

The Old Star Ferry Wharf at Tsim Sha Tsui will henceforth be known as Tsim Sha Tsui Wharf, and will be available for public traffic in place of the wharf hitherto in use and commonly known as the Police Pier.

Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., British Consul at Ningpo, will for the present have his headquarters at H.M. Consulate-General in Shanghai, where he will be on special service in connection with the Commercial Attaché's Department of the British Legation in Peking.

The Rev. H. G. H. Griffith, the new assistant chaplain, is due to reach the Colony on February 12th. His address at first will be St. George's House, Kennedy Road. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and studied at Llandaff Theological College.

The Gazette contains the following appointments:—Mr. D. W. Tratman to act as District Officer in the New Territories until further notice, with effect from the 20th January, 1915. Mr. G. R. Sayer to be a Deputy Official Receiver of debtors' estates under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1901, with effect from the 29th January, 1915.

Church Notes says that Mrs. Anstruther has made an Epiphany offering of \$100, which is being spent on a new green altar frontal, and green alms bags, and new linen for use at the Holy Communion, and a new book for altar use.

The Gazette contains a notification relative to regulations to be observed by persons authorised by the Governor, under section 9 (1) of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1894, to sign certificates of the cause of death for the purposes of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board called for to-morrow a letter will be read from the Government dealing with correspondence relating to plague epidemics in Hongkong. A further report will also be received from the Select Committee appointed to consider the whole question of the water carriage system.

A meeting of British subjects has been called at Shanghai for the purpose of discussing a proposal for the formation of a local branch of the "Patriotic League of Britons Overseas." The meeting has been convened by Sir E. H. Fraser (on behalf of the Navy League) and Mr. C. E. Anton (on behalf of the China Association).

News reached Shanghai from Home last week that Colonel C. D. Bruce had been given a brigade, thus gaining the rank of Brigadier-General. It is thought probable, says the N.-C. Daily News, that most of the men who went to fight from Shanghai will be put under his command. Miss Bruce is stated to have volunteered for nursing among the wounded soldiers sent back to England.

The Gazette notifies that at the expiration of three months from the date of notice, the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the Companies dissolved:—The Fook Hing Mining Co., Ltd.; the Hongkong and Yauwatti Land Investment Co., Ltd.; the Hankow Flour Mill Co., Ltd.; the I Shun Co., Ltd.; the Long Sang Ti Chinese Curios Co., Ltd.; the Mun Yuen & Co., Ltd.; and the Po On Steam Launch Co., Ltd.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains a copy—in English and French—of a convention which has been entered into between the British and French Governments for determining the jurisdiction over joint captures which may be made during the present war, by the naval forces of the French and British Governments, and for regulating the distribution of the proceeds of joint captures. The convention bears the signatures of Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon.

The local Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied forces at the front has now reached a total of \$2,747.09, of which amount \$2,123.25 has been expended, leaving a balance in hand of \$623.72. Up to date 500,000 cigarettes and 1,128 lbs. of tobacco have been forwarded to the front, and a further consignment will be despatched by a P. & O. vessel this week, which will absorb the balance in hand. Further subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mr. Geo. J. B. Sayer (Secretary and Treasurer), to enable periodical supplies to be shipped.

The marriage was solemnised yesterday at the Church of the Rosary, Kowloon, of Mr. José Goularth d'Aquino, son of Mr. E. H. d'Aquino, I.S.O., to Miss Annita Loureiro, daughter of Mr. E. Loureiro, accountant of the Hongkong Hotel. Father Spada officiated at the ceremony, which was attended by a very large number of friends of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. I. M. Xavier (Public Works Department) was "best man," and the Misses d'Aquino and Loureiro, sisters of the bridegroom and bride, were bridesmaids. The bride was given away by her father. A reception was subsequently held, when Mr. and Mrs. d'Aquino received the congratulations of their friends.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

The following persons have declared themselves willing to be formed into a Special Police Reserve under the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1914), and H.E. the Governor has been pleased to accept their services:—J. Arnold, T. Arnott, J. H. Backhouse, G. T. Bird, W. A. Butterfield, M. J. Champion, W. A. Eustace, E. H. Evans, A. Fothergill, W. H. Gaskell, G. Grimble, F. Grissell, T. Hynes, A. Ireson, F. C. Jenkin, F. Kennedy, C. H. Kim, W. Knight, D. Langman, N. S. Marshall, C. F. Mason, P. Maxwell, J. Mitchell, C. C. Moon, Eldon Potter, G. E. Royle, C. A. S. Ruse, A. N. Small, and W. J. Wilkinson.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The innocent Australian pioneer of the "back blocks" is not the only person who possesses a hazy notion of war matters, and his frank admission that he knew the British, French and Russians, but not the Allies, is by no means an orphan "bull." Quite recently an American paper, which, doubtless, has quite a good opinion of itself, informed its readers that the Allies had taken a point in D'Appui, and even locally I have heard remarks by "authorities" on the war which reveal remarkable ignorance of quite ordinary things. Only recently a young fellow was reading a paper which stated quite correctly, with the exception that a small g appeared where the capital letter should have been, that the British officers, with their (c) gurneas, did most effective work at close quarters with the enemy. The "village pump" turned calmly round and informed his audience that he had heard of bayonets, hand-bombs and hand grenades, but never of a gurnea; what sort of war weapon was that? He looked quite green when informed that it was a peculiar weapon which wore trousers and a tunic; in fact it was a great little fighting man. And this occurred where one would least expect such a glaring instance of war "knowledge."

A typical example of devotion to military duty at the expense of one's own affairs was furnished at the Summary Court the other day. Though weary as the result of being on gun duty in the early hours, a local solicitor stoically undertook to contest a most intricate action. For several hours he struggled along, but eventually was forced to inform his lordship that, tired out as the result of being on duty at Belcher's from an early hour in the morning, he was unable to do justice to the points which he wished to raise, and he would be obliged if the case could be adjourned. His lordship, though making a furtive hint at the clamour against the congestion of cases, sympathetically allowed the weary solicitor to forget the law in sleep, and his legal opponent did not possess a heart sufficiently cold to ask for costs of the adjournment!

No doubt many of my readers have received a copy of the following burlesque on true religion:

ANCIENT PRAYER.

Oh Lord, I implore Thee to bless all mankind, to keep us to Thyself, and to bring us to right and peace with Thee—Amen.

This prayer was sent to me, and is being sent all over the earth; copy it and see what happens. It was said by the ancients that all who copied it would be free from calamity, but that all who passed it by would reap misfortune. Send it to 9 persons and on the 9th day you will receive joy. Send only one day, commencing on the day you receive this.

Please do not break the Chain.

The correspondent who forwarded the absurd thing to me remarked:—"Cannot the lunatic who sent the enclosed be suppressed?" Of course this does not come within the sphere of the terrible Census, but there are places of restraint for people who do these things. Such outbursts generally correspond with the changing of the moon.

The fact that a Chinese youth was fined at the Magistracy the other day for "soorhing" on a bicycle shews that the police have at last realised that "joy riding" in motor-cars is not the only vehicular danger to limbs which exists in the Colony. Some of these Oriental cyclists are not only a danger to themselves, but to those of us who swear by Shanks' pony, and they have developed an annoying aptitude for chasing the best highway for their "locomos in cycling," and also for endeavouring to emulate Merodith in his mile-a-minute "stunts." I have seen many accidents averted by a hairs breadth as the result of these young Chinese who, before they have passed the wobbling stage in cycling, race along the road in a zig-zagging manner, causing people to jump out of their way and suddenly look sickly; and they have even caused quite innocent-looking pedestrians to say things which no standard dictionary has ever produced. Frequently, also, a poor old Chinese whom age has robbed of agility has been laid low in the dust, and even, but in these instances one had the satisfaction of seeing the motorcyclist perform a somersault, and come into severe contact with a metal road. The police will be doing a real duty to pedestrians, more especially in Kowloon, if they open a campaign against these scorchers. In the particular case mentioned the youth had the good fortune to collide with an Indian constable!

In Hongkong the name of the Golfer is legion, so the following telegram which I extract from an American paper should possess an interest for many people.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), December 29th.—Swearing while golfing is deprecated by ex-President Taft. Writing to a friend he said:—

"Golf is an admirable form of exercise. It has no bad results, except that at the outset it may tempt one to profanity."

"This, however, is of short duration with a man of any sense, because he finds that the less he resorts to profanity and imprecations the better his score."

It would be interesting to know what is Mr. Taft's handicap.

The game of Bridge has a great fascination for many European ladies, but I doubt whether among Chinese ladies the game is as popular as the following paragraph in a Peking paper leads one to suppose!

A week ago, a bride was frozen to death while proceeding to the home of the bridegroom in a sedan chair. I wonder how many European ladies would risk being frozen to death for the pleasures of the bridge-room!

ROMNEYK RAMDOM.

THE WAR.

ALLIES COMBINE FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

AMERICA AND GERMANY'S COMMERCE-RAIDING.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE GERMAN AGGRESSION.

JAPANESE CRUISER WRECKED.

STRENGTH OF BRITAIN'S ARMY.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

BZURA CROSSED AND ENEMY POSITIONS STORMED.

LONDON, February 6th.
10.50 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué makes the important announcement that the Russians have assumed the offensive. They crossed the Bzura and stormed and captured the enemy positions opposite Sochaczew, driving the Germans from their bridge-head.

The great battle on the Borjomi-Gumne front continues. Our attacks alternate with those of the enemy.

Under an uninterrupted cannonade we repulsed the German attempts to assume a partial offensive on the Rivers Nida and Dunajetz.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING IN CARPATHIANS.

LONDON, February 6th.

A Petrograd communiqué says that the Russian advance in the Uzk Pass continues. The Russians have taken 3,000 prisoners, while to the south-east of Uzk they hold a very large force of the enemy.

TERRIFIC COMBATS.

LONDON, February 7th.
2.05 a.m.

Petrograd communiqués continue to report fierce fighting. Operations are developing in the Inster region of East Russia. The Russians not only hold positions on the left of the Bzura, near the mouth, but have also captured an important position at the village of Witkovitz. Terrific combats are occurring in the Carpathians, where the enemy's offensive was checked at the Beskid Pass and elsewhere. The Russians have captured 2,000 prisoners.

TSAR AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, February 6th.
10.50 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says that the Tsar arrived at the Front to-day.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERAL GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, February 6th.
1.25 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says:—Germans on Thursday night attempted unsuccessfully to debouch from their trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette.

Our artillery fired effectively in the valley of the Aisne.

Our troops in Champagne progressed slightly during the night to the north of Beau Sejour.

The enemy, on Friday, north of Massiges, attempted to attack, but were repulsed.

We consolidated our positions on ground won at Bagatelle, in Argonne, yesterday.

A German attack south of Altkirch, in Alsace, was repulsed.

An aeroplane threw bombs on St. Die, and there were four civilian victims.

BRILLIANT CHARGE BY FRENCH NATIVE TROOPS.

LONDON, February 6th.
5.30 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states that German aviators have been very active in Belgium. Our artillery silenced the enemy's batteries at many points.

The Zouaves and African Infantry captured, in a brilliant manner, an important German trench westward of the Lille-Arras road. Sappers prepared the way, and then the infantry charged, capturing or killing all the Germans in the trench.

A German attack in the Argonne near Bagatelle resulted in our losing a hundred metres of trench, but by two counter-attacks we regained the captured ground and more beyond.

LONDON, February 6th.
5.10 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:—There has been no infantry action to-day.

On the 5th we obtained good results in the artillery duels between Arras and Rheims.

The situation at Perthes and Massiges is unchanged.

Our artillery in Argonne and Woivre dispersed some convoys and set fire to a train.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

We felled a captive balloon over the German lines north-east of Somme.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BATTLE AT THE CANAL.

ENEMY SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, February 5th.
4.00 p.m.

A telegram from Cairo says that the British forces captured in the battle at the Suez Canal 600 Turks, three machine guns, and ninety camels laden with stores and ammunition. Four hundred dead were found at various points, and the enemy's casualties are estimated altogether at 2,400, exclusive of prisoners. A German officer was among the killed.

No fighting of importance occurred yesterday.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, February 6th.

An official statement in Cairo summarizes recent attempts by the Turks to force a passage across the Suez Canal. Early on Wednesday morning the enemy attacked the Toussum post, and a determined attempt was made to cross the Canal by pontoons and rafts. The enemy artillery shelled Toussum and Sorapeum, but after a certain amount of fighting the enemy retired, leaving eight officers and 282 men prisoners, and many dead in front of our position.

H.M.S. *Hardinge* was twice hit by shells, and 10 men were wounded.

Other British casualties were two officers and 13 men killed and 53 wounded.

At El Kantara our outposts were attacked, but the enemy were defeated, leaving 21 killed and 60 prisoners in our hands.

Later a further attack was checked 1,200 yards from our positions. Our casualties were slight. The total strength of the enemy forces was 12,000 with six batteries. The conduct of the British, Indian, and Egyptian troops was excellent.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR FINANCE.

BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA TO POOL RESOURCES.

ADVANCES TO PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE ALLIES.

LONDON, February 6th.
10.30 p.m.

A Paris official communiqué says:—The Finance Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Russia have met in Paris for the purpose of examining the financial questions created by the war, and have resolved to unite their financial, as well as their military, resources in order to pursue the war to final victory.

The Ministers have decided to propose to their respective Governments that they should take over in equal parts the advances made or to be made to countries which are now fighting on their side or which are disposed to join shortly in the campaign for the common cause. These advances would be covered partly by the resources of the three Powers and partly by means of a loan to be issued at the appropriate time in their joint names.

The Ministers further decided to proceed in concert in making all purchases from neutral countries, and also adopted the necessary financial measures to facilitate Russian exportation and to re-establish, as far as possible, parity of exchange between Russia and the other Allied countries.

The Ministers will meet again in London.

President Poincaré gave a luncheon at the Elysée to the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Ministers and Ambassadors of the other Allies, the Governor of the Bank of England, and other notabilities.

BRITISH TRADE.

RETURNS FOR JANUARY.

LONDON, February 6th.

The trade returns of the United Kingdom for the month of January show decreases in imports amounting to £604,003, and in exports to £19,555,073.

The imports show increases in food, drink and tobacco totalling £7,363,935; and raw wool, £376,081. The decreases include raw cotton £3,680,617; manufactured wool £762,770.

In exports the decreases are in iron and steel manufactures £2,182,786; machinery £1,724,253; cotton goods £6,210,704; woolen goods £1,967,181.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

GERMAN AGGRESSION DENOUNCED.

LONDON, February 6th.
9.05 p.m.

The British Socialists, in a notable manifesto denouncing German aggression, say that the whole of the working classes and the Trade Unions recognise that the Prussian menace to peace must be effectively removed. "We join our fellow-countrymen in supporting the independence of Belgium and the freedom of Europe. Peace is not desirable, nor is it arguable, till Belgium and France have been completely freed from the ruthless invaders, and until Germany has made compensation for all the wreck and ruin she has wrought. Comrades, don't vote for anything helping the enemy!"

AUSTRALIA'S PATRIOTISM.

A FURTHER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ACCEPTED.

LONDON, February 6th.

A telegram from Melbourne says that a further Expeditionary Force of 10,000 has been offered and accepted, and an additional 4,000, as reinforcements, monthly.

A SKIRMISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, February 7th.

A Pretoria telegram reports that the Germans attacked Kakamas, but were repulsed with a loss of 9 killed and 22 wounded. The Union losses were one killed and two wounded.

GERMANY AND COMMERCE-RAIDING.

"BOWS TO THE WORLD'S DENUNCIATION."

LONDON, February 6th.

A Washington telegram says that Germany has bowed to the world's denunciation.

Herr Pirack, of the German Embassy, to-night issued a statement which declares that Germany in issuing the decree making the British Isles a war zone "does not intend to molest or seize American vessels laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of enemy countries."

LONDON, February 7th.

A Washington telegram states that President Wilson discussed with the Cabinet Germany's declaration. It is expected that America will ask Germany what protection American ships passing the war zone may expect.

JAPANESE CRUISER WRECKED.

TOKYO, February 6th.

It is officially announced that the cruiser *Asama* has stranded on an uncharted reef off the coast of Mexico.

[The *Asama* was a vessel of 9,700 tons displacement. She was launched at Elswick in 1898, being completed in the following year. Her armament was 4 8-in., 14 6-in., (A), 12 12-in., 2 24-in., and five torpedo tubes. The indicated horse power was 19,000, and she had a speed of 22.0 knots, and a complement of 482.]

THE BRITISH ARMY.

3,000,000 EXCLUSIVE OF INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, February 6th.
4.00 p.m.

A White Paper, issued to-day, indicates that the British Army establishment strength—Home and Colonial forces, excluding those of India—is three millions.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAM.]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

MANY PROTESTS AGAINST JAPANESE DEMANDS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 6th.

The State Council decided to send two delegates to interview the Waichiaoju regarding the Japanese demands, but the decision was cancelled to-day.

There was a second conference between Mr. Hiochi (the Japanese Ambassador to Peking) and the Foreign Minister to-day. Forty-five telegrams have been received from Chinese in China, Hongkong, the South Sea Islands, America and Japan protesting against the Japanese demands.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

FURTHER PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

The *Hongkong Government Gazette* contains a proclamation by H.E. the Governor, relative to trading with the enemy. This states that whereas by Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy dated the 8th day of October, 1914, it was declared as follows:—"The power to grant licences on our behalf vested by paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 in a Secretary of State may be exercised in Canada, India, Australia and the Union of South Africa by the Governor-General, and in any British Possession not included within the limits of Canada, India, Australia or South Africa by the Governor." H.E. the Governor, in pursuance of the power reserved in the said Proclamation and all other power thereunto enabling him, hereby gives and grants licence to all persons resident carrying on business or being in the Colony of Hongkong. Such persons are to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country." They are also to pay, on behalf of an "enemy," any fees payable in the Colony of Hongkong on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration.

The *Gazette* also contains a Board of Trade notification in regard to this matter.

The Senate at Lisbon on February 6th unanimously adopted an Order of the Day expressing complete confidence in the Army and Navy, in the success of the campaign on which they are engaged, and including in this expression the British and Allied Armies inseparably from Portugal.

[FROM SOUTH SEAN PAPERS.]

THE NORTH SEA ENGAGEMENT.

ENEMY SHIPS BAKED AND BATTERED.

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

LONDON, January 28th.

The *Scotsman* story of the battle in the North Sea, obtained from all classes of ships engaged, says that the point where the Germans were met was 24 hours from the English coast. This indicates that their objective was primarily Newcastle and also Hartlepool.

The strength and composition of the raiders was quickly ascertained by the destroyer screen. The British, within a few minutes, singled out their combatants, destroyer to destroyer, light cruiser to light-cruiser, and battle-cruiser to battle-cruiser. The men were most gleeful as they dashed to the attack. One command or remark, "One would think this was a football game, the boys are enjoying it so much."

It was a long chase before the guns began to talk. Both sides went at full speed forty miles before it could be said the guns were doing real damage.

The *Lion* led the line, followed by the *Tiger*, *Princess Royal*, *Indomitable*, and *New Zealand* in the order named.

THE "BLUCHER" ABANDONED.
As soon as the *Lion* overhauled the *Blucher* she gave her a broadside in passing, damaging her frightfully. The *Tiger* and *Princess Royal* also broadsided her as they passed. It was already evident the *Blucher* was doomed and she was abandoned by her speedier consorts. The chase by this time had continued for two hours.

The enemy's light-cruisers endeavoured in the pluckiest manner to cover the fleeing battle-cruisers. When that was hopeless, as the British were speedily overhauling them, they also thought of their own safety.

"LION" WRECKS TERRIBLE HAVOC.

Then the *Lion*, which had overhauled and smashed the second cruiser in the German line, saw that the fight was likely to be prolonged into the mine-fields. The *Tiger*, *Princess Royal*, and *Indomitable* were not within range of the enemy's large vessels, so it is certain she wrought terrible havoc. The fire of the *Derfflinger* and *Seidlitz* was growing weaker.

TWO BATTLE-CRUISERS IN FLAMES.

The *Derfflinger*, when within half an hour of the mined area, was a-fire forward, flames sweeping her fore deck. Wreckage of her shattered upper works strewn her decks and her guns were silent. When she entered the mined area she must have suffered most serious loss of life.

The third vessel of the German line at this point, believed to have been the *Seidlitz*, but possibly the *Moltke*, suffered even more severely. She had been under the fire of the *Lion*, *Tiger*, *Princess Royal* and *Indomitable*.

Her plight was a terrible one. One after the other of her guns was smashed. Great execution was done on her crew. She was a silent ship steaming desperately for shelter. The whole after-deck was ablaze when she entered the mined area.

Meantime the *Lion* turned her attention to the struggle between the light-cruisers, using her speed and gun-power to great effect. She worked to head off and drive the German light-cruisers upon the pursuing Britishers. This was a difficult task in view of the large number of ships engaged. The *Lion* greatly damaged these vessels, but they succeeded in escaping. In some cases guns were swept from their mountings, and the hulls were battered. A number of the enemy light-cruisers must be unfit for action for a long time.

"ARRETHUS" TORPEDOES THE "BLUCHER."
The *Blucher* was doomed from the first but fought gallantly. Her upper works were smashed out of all semblance. The fittings of the ship and practically every gun was put out of action. It is stated that just at the close of the action the *Arrethus* successfully torpedoed the *Blucher*. The men aboard were seen to leap into the sea as she heeled suddenly over. She sank steadily, with a very slight heel, until the decks were almost awash, and then overturned suddenly and sank with her flag flying. As the keel appeared scores of swimmers attempted to reach it and cling to it, but that support was denied them by her sinking.

RESCUES MENACED BY AIRCRAFT.

The British light-cruisers and destroyers, having abandoned the chase of the other German ships, turned their attention to the rescue of hundreds of the *Blucher*'s crew. They would have saved more than they did, but a Zeppelin and a number of aeroplanes appeared from the direction of Heligoland, giving a wide berth to the battle-cruisers for fear of anti-aircraft guns. They attacked the destroyers which were rescuing the *Blucher*'s crew.

The men employed in this work state in the bitterest way that the airships dropped bombs upon them with murderous intent. The destroyers promptly scattered, and the German aircraft desisted from their attack and made homewards.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE TO BRITISH SHIPS.

A slight temporary derangement of the running gear of a British vessel may have led aircraft observers to conclude that she was seriously damaged, but in no case is there damage to a British ship other than slight.

One rescuer states that a German superior officer, who was taken from the water and assisted on board a warship, said that the Germans in the sea were provided with equipment for remaining afloat and all would have been rescued but for the intervention of aircraft.

"WAR" AT FANLING.

VOLUNTEERS V. RESERVES.

Fanling and its environs was the scene of another bloodless battle yesterday, when the Volunteers opposed the Reserves. There was plenty of heavy fighting, but no casualties, and in the end all the men looked a great deal better for their strenuous day's work in the open. The Reserves were under the command of Major Wakeman, Major Macdonald leading the Volunteers. In the early morning the men, to the total of about 400 strong (250 Volunteers and 150 Reserves) entrained at Kowloon for Lo Fu. The Reserves disembarked at Fanling, and composed a defending party who were to defend Tai-po market. The Volunteers went on to Lo Fu to form the attacking party, operations commencing about 10.30 a.m. There was plenty of clever manoeuvring, as a result of which the Volunteers forced the Reserves to fall back to within about three miles of Tai-po market. Tiffin was then taken, after which the Reserves occupied a very strong position in some hills, the Volunteers again attacking strongly.

During this contest it was noticed that the Reserves advanced slightly. The final attack was made in a wood situated two and a half miles on the Kowloon side of Tai-po. The men were only one hundred yards apart at this stage, and the "battle" raged fiercely until 3 p.m., when "cease fire" was sounded. Though the weather was so unsettled in Hongkong, it proved ideal for a field day at Fanling. Much hard ground had to be covered in the course of the fighting, but none of the men fell out. All appeared to be quite frosh when "cease fire" arrived, this despite the fact that many of them had gone right over One Tree Hill.

The umpires were Capt. Walker (25th Punjab), Capt. Churchill, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Wolfe and Capt. Lammer. H.E. the Governor was present throughout the day, and was an interested spectator of all the operations.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

JUDGMENT AGAINST RUTTONJEE & SON.

As the Summary Court on Saturday, the Puisne Judge gave judgment for plaintiff in the action in which Ng Ching Po, 35, Lung Sung Street, Macao, sued H. Ruttonjee & Son, Queen's Road, Hongkong. The claim was to recover the sum of \$1,237.68, balance due to plaintiff under an agreement dated March 25th, 1913, and for moneys paid by plaintiff for and at the request of the defendant.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said:—"The plaintiff's claim is made up of distinct items, which I will deal with separately. The first two are admitted. As to the \$325 paid to the witness Cheng, it is impossible to believe Cheng's story. It seems to me that the money was either paid to Cheng with the assent of the defendant or not. In the first case, defendant is clearly chargeable with this amount, and it may be set off against the \$400 due for old stock. In the second case, I find as a fact that the defendant knew of the payment shortly after it was made, and I cannot believe that the plaintiff ever promised to pay the \$400 without deducting this amount of \$325 which he was entitled to set off against it. The form of the receipt and the correspondence which have been put in, leave no reasonable doubt on this point. The plaintiff, then, is entitled to be credited with this \$325. The claim for the monthly payment described as salary gives me no difficulty. But, on the whole, I think these were independent promises, and that the defendant must pay this amount. He may seek his remedy if he has one, in a suit for damages for breach of the agreement. It is, of course, clear that he never elected to terminate the agreement, but that on the contrary he acted on it and treated it as subsisting. The item for coolie hire has been dropped. As to the \$25.19 paid to the King Tai, it is not proved to my satisfaction that the defendant is liable therefor. I must give judgment for the amount claimed, less these two sums, with costs. He cannot at this stage amend his writ so as to include in the claim an amount he has already waived."

Mr. Davidson (Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) represented plaintiff, and Mr. G. R. Haywood (Mr. Leo D'Almeida's office) appeared for defendant.

JOSS AND JUSTICE.

The action again came before the Summary Court on Saturday in which the Fuk Tak Kung (The Wayside Temple) and Lau Sze, a woman connected with the administration of the temple, sued the Man Sang Lee firm of 230, South Western Market, and Yeung Shiu Fong, a partner, for \$100 due on a promissory note. At the first hearing his lordship was faced with the peculiar legal situation of the "joss" of the temple being set down as a plaintiff in the claim against another defendant, and that defendant admitted his indebtedness to the "joss."

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THE NAVY LEAGUE

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Acting Secretary
of the Hongkong branch of the Navy
League, sends us the following letter and
circular received from the Secretary,
Navy League, London, regarding the
Naval and Military war situation:-
11, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,
January 1st, 1915.

DEAR SIR:- Since my last letter we have
been passing through exceedingly strenu-
ous times in this country, but on the
whole you will I know be happy to hear
that absolutely and relatively the British
Navy is more powerful upon the seas now
than at any time in our history. The
destruction of the German Fleet in the
Falklands leaves but a few scattered
cruisers belonging to the enemy on the
world-wide waters outside the North Sea.
British Commerce is proceeding under
normal conditions, and the ordinary
everyday life of the community here is
practically the same as before the war.
You must not be in any sense disturbed
by the reports which may have reached
you of the German raid upon the York-
shire coast. This murderous attack has
had no military significance, and does not
in the smallest degree affect the ultimate
result of the struggle. The raid has, how-
ever, done Germany incalculable harm
in neutral countries, more especially in
America, and has proved conclusively that
every consideration of International Law
will be trampled upon by the enemy when
it suits his purpose to do so.

You will probably have seen a cabled
report of the note of protest presented by
the United States Government to the
British Government on the subject of the
treatment of neutral commerce and
British warships. You need not, how-
ever, take this very seriously. Any repre-
sentation made by the United States will
be treated sympathetically by the Govern-
ment and people of this country. It must
be remembered that we are fighting an
unscrupulous opponent who has no regard
whatever for the Law of Nations, and
the British Navy therefore cannot be too
strict in its watch upon the import of
contraband either through neutral ports,
or if attempted directly to ports of the
enemy. The American people understand
perfectly that the sea has been kept open
to the commerce of all countries during the
past hundred years, and although this
country had complete control of the sea
and its Navy was supreme everywhere,
our power was never employed otherwise
than to secure fullest liberty for every
other country.

You may assure your Committee and the
members of your branch of the Navy
League that we can all face the New Year
with full confidence and abounding hope
in the capacity of the Navy to complete
its great task. As examples of devoted
service you will have read with much
pleasure of the brilliant work done by
submarine B. 12 in the destruction of a
Turkish battleship in the Dardanelles, and
you will also have seen the splendid
success which attended the combined naval
and air raid on Cuxhaven a few days ago.
The feeling both at the Admiralty and
War Office is very confident and the latest
news from Fleet and Army gives the fullest
satisfaction that the process of throttling
the enemy is proceeding with steady
success. The Executive Committee of the
Navy League most cordially wish your
President, Committee and yourself as
well as all your members everything of
the best in the coming year. - Yours very
truly,

(Signed) P. J. HANNOX,
General Secretary.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

1st January, 1915.
It has been the custom of the Navy
League to submit to its members and to
the people of the Empire its carefully
considered view upon the Naval Situation
at the beginning of each New Year.

In the circumstances of the moment,
however, it is undesirable to discuss ques-
tions of naval policy, but the Navy
League is in a position to express in the
most unqualified terms its entire satis-
faction with the conduct of the Navy
since the beginning of the war, and to
declare its abounding confidence in its
capacity and efficiency of the Fleet to
achieve its great purpose. The Comman-
der-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet and the
officers and men in all our fighting ships
deserve the warmest congratulations of
the British race throughout the world for
their unswerving zeal, devotion to duty,
and spirit of self-sacrifice which have been
manifested in every incident affecting the
Navy since the beginning of the struggle.
The members of the Navy League deeply
deplore the loss of so many valuable lives
of the gallant men who have gone down
with their ships in the engagements which
have taken place, and it will be the
special care of our organization to do
everything possible to look after the
interests of the families these men have
left behind.

It must give the liveliest satisfaction to
the members of the League everywhere to
feel that outside the North Sea the waters
of the world are practically free to the
commerce of the Allies and that of neutral
nations. Only a few scattered cruisers of
the enemy fleet remain in outer waters;
and the grave danger which threatened
British shipping through the criminal
disregard by the enemy of the law of
nations in the indiscriminate employment
of mines in the open sea is now effectively
under control.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the
League has observed the complete elimi-
nation of party politics from the affairs
of the Navy during the past five months, and
it appeals for the support of the people
of this country and of the whole Empire
in demanding that after peace has been
secured - which in the main will be
achieved through the sea power of Great
Britain - party politics shall not again be
allowed to obtrude upon questions affect-
ing naval defence.

The League desires to warn the community
of the danger which must be faced from
the small but very aggressive Little
Navyite section of the community whose
fanatical opposition to naval power and
whose misguided notions of peace have
not been modified even by the experience
of this terrible war. These unpatriotic
persons are now making, and will much
more so make on the approach of peace,
every effort to weaken British supremacy
at sea; and the members of the League
will be constantly on the alert to counter-
act their activity.

The League holds strongly that British
Command of the Sea in the future will
remain a dominant consideration in main-
taining the permanent peace of the world,
and it urges upon every patriotic citizen
the primary duty of resisting by every
conceivable means every kind of intrigue
and all organized effort, no matter what
the ostensible motive, which may aim at
the reduction of our naval power below
that standard which is essential to hold
the Command of the Sea for the British
Empire.

The incidents which have taken place
at sea during the campaign are of little
military importance as affecting the
general operations of the Fleet. The
superiority of the British Navy in relation
to that of the enemy is increasing almost
day by day, and when the moment of
supreme trial presents itself our Navy in
ships, men and equipment will be fully
prepared for every contingency.

The members of the Navy League may
face the future full of confidence in the
Fleet and full of hope that our sea power
upon which the Empire floats will dis-
charge nobly its great duty in securing
the peace and progress of mankind.

THE TRAGIC RETREAT

SERBIA'S VICTORY

EXTENT OF AUSTRIAN DEBACLE

The extent of the Austrian debacle in
Serbia is poignantly illustrated by a letter
written in Budapest on December 19th and
printed in the Morning Post. The writer
says that since he last wrote "so many
never-fading and distracting events have
appeared here that it almost breaks one's
heart to recount them." He gathers that
the "whole Austro-Hungarian army in the
south is practically non-existent."

"The bare facts are that we lost in
dead and wounded during the rearguard
actions and the fight more than sixty
thousand men and in prisoners something
like thirty-five thousand, while we sacri-
ficed in guns, provisions, and ammunition
more than the Serbians ever had in the
whole war. The Hungarian regiments of
the 4th Army Corps were among those
who never returned, namely, the City
Regiment of Budapest, the 2nd Infantry,
the famous Mollath regiments and all
those who were nearest to our hearts in
Hungary."

"The remnants of Potiorek's army - not
more than another hundred thousand men
- are in Bosnia by now, trying to reform
within a few miles from the Serbian and
Montenegrin frontiers. I hear the troops
in the North, around Belgrade, and the
garrison in that city are crossing the
river and evacuating the town, and the
guns are being mounted in Semlin and
opposite Semendria, again to defend
Hungary from a Serbian invasion."

"A Serbian invasion of Hungary
sounds in the ears of the people here not
unlike a Zulu invasion, for they believed
the one to be as impossible as the other.
You can imagine the stupefaction of the
people when confronted with the fact that
after all it is not only not impossible but
indeed very likely."

FUBURED FOR A WEEK

"A captain of the Szolnok Regiment
who escorted a trainload of prisoners said
that the whole force in Serbia was not
more than 200,000 men, and that only
half of the four army corps reached
Bosnian territory. For a whole week he
said, they were on the march continuously,
for the Serbian artillery were constantly
on their track shelling the retreating
columns furiously. The men were without
food and rest, and many simply dropped
on the roadside, refusing to go further."

"The officers did not even threaten
them, and indeed several followed the
example of the utterly exhausted men and
lay down in the nearest cover to await the
pursuing Serbians. We could not make a
stand anywhere, for our artillery had
disappeared, the horses having fallen after
the first day's march from starvation and
exhaustion. Only those regiments reached
the Bosnian frontier which had their
supply waggon with them, and could feed
their men and animals at least once a day."

LIKE NEW-BORN LAMBS

"The retreat is described by these
officers as the most horrible and distress-
ing one in the history of warfare. A
sergeant whom I interviewed at the station
said that the men, rather than being hit
by Serbian shells, than continuing their
march. The shrapnel, he added, was fall-
ing and bursting around the columns
constantly, but the men never heeded it,
even on the second day of the retreat, and
moved on quite apathetically. They
seemed to have lost even the instinct of
self-preservation, and there was about as
much energy in the army as in a new-
born lamb."

"Those," he concluded, who were left
behind to fight the rearguard actions as
soon as they took up their positions
behind some little natural cover dozed off
and when ordered to fire were found to
be fast asleep."

The correspondent describes in graphic
terms the outburst against General
Potiorek and the grief and anger of the
Emperor.

BRITISH COMPANY REGIS- TRATION IN CHINA.

THE NEW ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

Companies incorporated or registered
in the United Kingdom or in any British
possession and carrying on business in
China whose chief local office is situated
in Shanghai or whose business is chiefly
carried on at Shanghai were called upon
last week, in accordance with Articles 44
to 51 inclusive of the China (Amendment)
Order-in-Council, 1913, to register them-
selves at the office of the Consul-General
before April 1st, 1915.

The *N. C. Daily News*, commenting on
this official notification, says:-

The question of the control of British
companies in China by the Consular
authorities has been seriously discussed
for some time past, especially in view
of the notorious fact that the British
authorities in China were not able to
exercise any adequate control over such
companies. Of course, it was open for
an aggrieved party to take the matter to
Court; but the process was tedious, and
in several instances the mischief had
already been done, while the executive
authorities on the spot in China, were
unable to prevent it. The amended
Order-in-Council fills a long-felt want;
and, coming at the present time, its sig-
nificance is undoubted.

The question of a special register of
companies in the Consulate at Shanghai
or in other parts of China has long been
discussed - although up to now practical-
ly nothing had been done.

AN ANOMALOUS SITUATION

The situation hitherto has been as
follows. A company pays a certain
registration fee in London or Hongkong
and registers itself under the Companies
Acts. So long as the fees were paid, the
authorities in British territories did not
concern themselves as to who the directors
or management were, because everybody
was under the jurisdiction of the regular
courts. But when with the aid of such
registrations the companies began to
operate in China, the question became
much involved.

There have been instances of companies
registered in London as limited liability
companies - all the directors being Ger-
mans or Austrians. That company
operates in China as a British company,
while not one of its officers is amenable
to the discipline of the British Court.
Or, again, there are companies, nominally
British, and registered in Hongkong; all
their businesses are in Shanghai and
other China ports. Hence there arose the
curious spectacle of British authorities
being powerless to control "British"
companies.

Further, under the old *regime*, the
executive authorities had no knowledge
whatever of the standing of many
"British" companies, and they were
unable to obtain much of the needed in-
formation. So long as by merely register-
ing in London or Hongkong, the
companies became British, the Consular
authorities, say, in Shanghai, had no
power to ask for any information.
Even under the Hongkong Ordinances,
the company registered once as a British
company remains British, whatever
radical changes may take place in its
management; and there was no power to
refuse registration so long as the fees
were paid and no direct delinquency was
proved against the management of the
company.

NEW POWER OF CONTROL

The new regulations under the Amend-
ed Order-in-Council will remedy this
state of affairs. The executive has a
right to demand registration and the
needed information about companies
registered as British, whether in England
or in any other British possession. If
the executive has reason to be dissatisfied
with the position of the company, or if
it believes that it is only nominally
British, it can refuse registration in
China. By refusing registration, the
Consular authorities do not afford British
protection to such companies. This is
purely a question of prerogative, and has
no connection whatever with legal proce-
dure. Protection of British subjects
in places other than His Majesty's
dominions is purely a Royal prerogative;
if the executive authorities have reason to
withdraw protection from a company or
individual, they can always do so by
obtaining the sanction of the Secretary
for Foreign Affairs.

It is notorious again that several of the
so-called British companies operating in
China are obtaining more credit and
protection than they deserve, because very
little is known to the authorities about
them. Once the registration becomes an
accomplished fact, the public will also
be protected against being imposed upon.

It is only too true that British prestige
in China has been considerably hurt by
the so-called "British" companies, which
in many cases are not at all under British
management.

ANOTHER ORDER IN VIEW

This amendment to the Order-in-
Council refers to all British companies.
It may not be generally known that
another Order-in-Council dealing purely
with China companies - and those regis-
tered in Hongkong especially - is expected
very shortly. That Order will give
special powers to executive authorities,
and will help to do away with the abuses
which have prevailed in company manage-
ment in Shanghai.

AMERICA'S TURN NEXT.

THE ONLY SANCTUARY FOR BEATEN GERMANS.

CHANCE OF CONSPIRACY IN THE STATES.

"I tell you that the seed of this dis-
brand and cannon religion was planted
by the early Church wars of Germany,
and it was destined to grow big enough
to dominate, convert, and baptize man-
kind by force and terror into adopting its
 creed and the Kaiser with it." So said
the Sea Lawyer.

There is a small café just off the
boulevard, possessing a round table, about
which gather men of travel, philosophers,
wits, writers, and the like, just as in old
Nicola's time our Café Royal in London
had its round table and a similar group
of men. Occasionally men drop in from
the ends of the earth, and when they do
all who have the privilege of sitting at
the round table stop their own talk and
listen.

On this occasion the speaker was a
retired hop merchant from Milwaukee.

"The red light of this war shows me,"
he continued, "that the big rock immedi-
ately ahead of the Germans living on the
United States and passionately loving the
Fatherland comprises 15 per cent. of our
entire population."

"Now when the war is over and the
taxation to pay for it begins, the mil-
lions of Germans left out of the ruined
Fatherland will join their kindred in the
great and glorious, long-ago wave-
land-of-the-free, as it will be the only
country whose Constitution offers them
an asylum and whose hand will not be
raised against them - except Palestine,
where the Kaiser is the self-elected moral
governor."

RUNS IN AMERICA

"The unexpected happened in this war
and it may happen again, but unless
some miracle wakes up our country to
realize the fact that the seventeen mil-
lions of naturalized and born Germans
we have now will be augmented by as
many more, and that the majority of this
new influx will be men versed in war,
then we shall see the harmless sausage
our country develop into an armoured
Zeppelin, and a million and more men
carrying the Iron Cross of their creed
through the United States of Germany."

"Great Britain did not look the matter
straight in the face until she had to, and
then she found that many of her consuls
in German towns were Germans and that
these hundreds of clerks whose salaries
Britain paid, were unwilling to fight
against her. No doubt when we are
forced to look into the collars and trust
of our seventeen millions we shall find
rifles and ammunition. Bibles of Bern-
torff and Bauer, and codes dictated by
a disowned Kaiser to Steinhauser, secretly
planning for us a surprise as big as
Belgium had."

"Intelligent and travelled Americans
abroad are already beginning to realize
that the spirit of the Hun, with its
attendant militarism, must have been
instilled into the minds of our German
population, and it is the secret growth
of this religion, strengthened by the pro-
mised awards of the Kaiser and all that
his class stand for, that we Americans
should legislate against until our safety
is guaranteed."

"Our German citizens, acting in concert
with the Kaiser in Berlin, have played
the passport card game in a manner
we cannot either trace, help, or punish,
and it has to our great regret, con-
tributed to establish a system of espionage
against our English friends and kinsfolk almost
impossible to eradicate."

STEINHAUSER

"Many German-Americans have natu-
rally for some years past acquired
passports in the United States which were
religiously sent on to them by Steinhauser,
the readily found spy to suit the
American set. No doubt when we are
despatched into England and at once
an American, and there are hundreds of
them in Europe now, and some in Eng-
land also, who are protected by these
same spurious documents."

"If our Germans at home act that
way against our own blood abroad, why
should they not, when prepared, visit us
in the same way?"

"Napoleon, vanquished, almost started
for America where he had many sym-
pathisers, but England - on second
thoughts - concluded that he would be
much safer in St. Helena."

"Compare the situation now and then.
Now whether the Kaiser finishes dur-
ing this war, or immediately after, or
at St. Helena, the general exodus of
Germans to the only country in which
they can possibly obtain sanctuary will
certainly take place, and they will carry
with them the religion based on the
hated of every human being who speaks
the English language."

"Every single bit of contraband of
war with which we furnish Germany,
to-day prolongs this struggle and spills
blood - and the judgment will be upon
our own head."

FUN IN THE TRENCHES.
"CORMORANT'S" HOME.

SUBALTERN'S IMPRESSIONS.

The following very interesting letter from a subaltern at the front describes his experiences in flooded trenches and his adventures in scouting expeditions:—

December 12th, Midnight.

I have been flooded out of my bed, and as this little spot on the table seems to be the only one where no muddy drops are falling from the roof of the dug-out, I might as well seize the opportunity to write between now and daylight.

When I wrote last we were frost-bound. It soon thawed and for the last fortnight we have been the victims of rain. To make things pleasant we have the prospect of 18 days (over Christmas) before we get back to billets. It is difficult to give you an idea of what steady rain here means.

What makes me so wild is that I was just gloating in a brand new dug-out with another sub. The night after I moved in my old one collapsed altogether. The sapper who appears every night to do odd jobs about our lines swore this one would be watertight. He came in just now and sat on the doorstep with mud flowing down his neck and he is such a cheery soul that we forgave him. He brings us nightly all the humorous gossip of the staff, to wit: Item. That the Indian division and the Germans were so close to each other last week that they used the same parapet to their trenches and took it in turns to fire through the loopholes.

JAM-TIN BOMBS.

This week they have got closer and are separated only by sandbags. The Indians seem to pass the weary winter evening jam not only because it is pleasant and nutritious, but also so that they can have a plentiful supply of jam-tin bombs, which are all the fashion at close-trench parties.

Our own Germans are getting closer, too. Two hundred yards is about our average and we are both pushing ahead with the same vigour. Jam-tins will no longer be thrown away in a week or two. I amused myself in the week or two of my periscopes, which both sides use freely, so as not to let them get too accustomed to the sight of our dirty and stubby faces. Our men are very keen at the loopholes, and no sooner does a bit of German skin show itself than it is perforated. (Don't be alarmed at the stains on this paper. It isn't blood, but the roof is beginning to ooze mud instead of water.)

The communication trenches I told you of are a dream now. To-night they are simply a river, but when we came in a few nights ago they were knee-deep in a paste of the consistency of wet dough.

GERMAN STOLIDITY.

What I object to principally about our Germans is their lack of appreciation of humour or sport. They are not devilishly business-like. A lamentable instance occurred to-day. One of our men was up in a willow-tree in the rear cutting withies. A shot passed him, and he signalled, "A miss, left." Then he signalled another, "Right." The third took him through the head. There are the strictest orders about the men exposing themselves, but you see some astonishing things. I watched a man yesterday walking slowly along the side of the communication trench right up to the line. He had a sack of coke, and was bothered if he was going to stick in the mud with it. A hail of bullets missed him, and he stopped to light a pipe behind an 18-in. willow before he very deliberately got down with his load.

Two nights ago, scouting out on my own on the other side of the sap, I had a most horrid experience. I was in a turnip field, advancing cautiously because they crackle so infernally underfoot. Suddenly I went one of their star rockets, which make the neighbourhood light as day for a mile round. I flopped down at once on my anterior. To my horror I discovered that my nose was two yards from an unburied German corpse, that had lain out there since our last unsuccessful infantry attack six weeks ago. Another and another rocket went up, and it was ten minutes before I could get up and leave that grisly object. However, I brought back a helmet and rifle as mementoes of the event.

ENORMOUS APPETITES.

In the first flush of pride in our new dug-out H. and I christened it "The Cormorant's," No. 1, Park-lane. We chose the name as descriptive of the inhabitants. That is to say, we are both concerned to find that, though formerly people of moderate appetites, life out here has converted us, like most people, into appalling gourmands. Every problem resolves itself into food values.

The great panic at present is that the Christmas offerings of good folk at home will by some mischance not reach in time. Some days ago a benevolent captain presented us with a box of short-bread, which disappeared as by magic. We halved the crumbs with wistful care, and promptly wrote postcards to everyone we could think of clamouring for stacks of it. I can't expect you to look upon this as anything but gluttony, but a course of ration bread and bully beef, and necessity of keeping out continual colds and damp would, I think, bring it home. We are quite put out at present because the latest arrival in the company, who is straight from Sandhurst, is a super-commander and can give either of us half a loaf and win hands down.

Well, our cheery sapper news-monger has just warned our frozen gloom with the tale of the naval victory off South America, a victory in Galicia, and the positively authentic information (for the twentieth time) that the Kaiser is sick unto death. When his Majesty eventually gets to the Shades I can only hope Pluto will put him on a fatiguing party under Lance-Corporal Sisypheus, to carry 100lb. of bully beef mightily through a ten-mile communication trench, 2 ft. deep in mud, only to find when he gets to the other end that he has no tin-opener and no knife or bayonet for substitute.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

HOW IT WAS WORKED IN SINGAPORE.

A contributor to the *Malay Mail* in the course of an article on German espionage says:—

The preparations which our enemies made for the struggle in which we are now engaged are such as to make one thankful that we have not suffered more up to the present than we have, great as our sufferings have been. Their system of spies, for example, was so elaborate and so widespread that it was impossible for the most insignificant individual living in the most out-of-the-way corner to escape coming across some evidence of their malevolent activity.

Some years ago I was myself sharing a mess with a junior officer attached to the Secretariat and I remember his casually telling me of the loss of some official documents relating to the measures taken for the joint action of the military and naval forces for the defence of the Colony.

Now I have come across a book, a copy of which should be in every Government office, not excepting Government House, explaining exactly how this theft, or one like it, was carried out.

It is entitled "Secrets of the German War Office" and is written by a man who was detected about eighteen months ago endeavouring to procure information about our naval defences in Scotland. How he was detected and why, after being sentenced, he was set at liberty I will leave my readers to discover from his own pages. What I am here concerned about is his brief account of his doings in Singapore.

STEALING DOCUMENTS IN SINGAPORE.

It appears that it was to Singapore that he went about ten years ago to try his 'prentice hand at stealing confidential documents about the state of the fortifications. Well, he frankly tells the whole story of how he came to Singapore pretending to be a scientist interested in botany and put up at the De la Paix. He found it quite easy to be introduced to different naval and military officers and get put up as a member of the different clubs. Finally he found the best way of effecting his object was to suborn members of the clerical service. So he cultivated the acquaintance of a young Malay Raja. Through this man's influence with various subordinates in the Government service he soon procured what he wanted. Then having obtained the necessary documents he forwarded them to Berlin and went off to stay with a planter, whose name he gives, in Ceylon.

Now this is a most interesting narrative and one which clearly shows what members of the German community in a British colony have been prepared to do and what both the Government and the British community must see that they do not repeat in the future.

I do not think that anyone can read the book I have mentioned and can consider what the Germans have done at Scarborough, for example, without coming to the conclusion that it is his duty as far as lies in his power to see that no German in future is admitted to any English club.

This is a question which should especially interest Straits people, because it is in Singapore and Penang more than in any other colony, except Hongkong, where the Germans have been allowed to obtain a position of peculiar influence and importance.

The danger of allowing them to do this does not seem to me to be an imaginary one when one considers the gigantic edifice of treachery and lying which they have built up for the purposes of the Secret Service. This service has the Emperor at its head and he is not ashamed to invoke upon his policy the blessings of Almighty God. None of his subjects seem to see anything extraordinary in the attitude of their ruler and this goes to show that the minds of all of them have become infected by the system under which they have been brought up.

To return to the author to whom I referred, he was sent on a mission to Scotland in 1913 and quite calmly boasts that in the course of it he succeeded in inducing a British naval officer to agree in return for a fee of £100 a month to destroy certain fortifications on the outbreak of war.

"HONOUR AMONG THIEVES."

In the German Service there does not appear even to be honour amongst thieves, and his own chiefs arranged that a message directed to him should fall into the hands of the British authorities and thus lead to his detection and imprisonment. He was becoming dangerous and they wanted him quietly put out of the way. When he was serving the term of his imprisonment the British Government caused the proofs of his betrayal by his own government to be shown to him and he seems in consequence to have agreed to sell his own masters. At any rate, he was set at liberty and afforded the opportunity of an interview with Sir Edward Grey.

His account of this episode gives a most interesting insight into his mind. He complains that he found the British statesman far from cordial; he was, as he terms it, an "ice-berg" and in consequence the interview proved a failure. He is obviously quite unable to imagine that Sir Edward a man who made his living by lying and treachery might be positively unpleasant. Yet Sir Edward Grey's attitude on this occasion is exactly what every Englishman would most admire in him. His feeling of repulsion at the creature before him at once so evil and so efficient was so great that he could not suppress it. And this is an attitude which I think Englishmen in general will find it advisable to adopt towards German strangers as a general rule. Certainly it will be no great loss if the German community which has bulked so largely in the Straits hitherto simply disappears for the future.

HAYOC AT SCARBOROUGH.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

An Ipswich lady, Miss Madeline Hadgraft, sends to a home paper the following extracts from a letter received by her from a school friend at Scarborough:—

"By the time this reaches you you will have heard the news. About eight this morning we heard a tremendous crash. 'Thunder!' everyone said. But before very long we all knew, some to our cost, that it was the devil's thunder, not Nature's. My dear, you cannot have the slightest idea of war until it reaches you itself. I've ached for the poor Belgians, but now I feel simply heart-sick. If in our own little town, with the sea keeping off the enemy, we learn the horror of war, what must it be to be entirely crushed under him? I lay in bed a few minutes, listening, hardly realising what it meant, when there came the rumbling and tumbling, the clattering, battering and shattering, but not, alas! of the water that comes down from Lodore. Directly after came the tramping of feet, the hurrying, intermingled sounds of motors, cabs, lorries, and wheel-barrow.

"I jumped out of bed to look through the window on Seabury Road, and at that moment a piece of shell shattered the other window just by my bed. I don't know when I felt more grateful to God. It may be clever to doubt Him (?), but when He distinctly puts out His hand to avert danger it would be a German trick just to regard it as lucky. Others were not spared, but I was, and I hope that I shall be able to do well whatever it was that my life was left for. Well, I scrambled into my clothes, and did my hair (no wash) in time that beat all College records. I heard our telephone going continually, as numbers called in to use it, so I went off and made the servant get her warm clothes on in case we had to move out. Then I thought: If the curs get here they shan't fancy they've scared us and made us run; so I made the beds and tidied all round. Mother was serving out tea and coffee and stuff to poor panic-stricken folk who had raced right up from the old town on the beach, with no food, few clothes and many without shoes or stockings. Several round us gave them clothes, but those opposite got a hamper, stuffed it with food, got into fur coats, and motored off.

"All this time the roaring, booming, and smashing continued, and we finally got our big boots on, secured our most valuable jewellery, and got our coats ready. Then came a lull. Meanwhile George had ridden down, through it to business. A shell burst in a hotel just a short distance ahead of him and he rode through the clouds of dust it made. When he arrived he went into the works and just saw a chimney stack at the back swept away, and heard a splintering and a thud in the room above. He went to see what had happened, but it was nothing worse than about eight windows smashed and half the roof unslated.

"When all was quiet Dad and I got on our things and went down to see if George was quite safe. He had rung up, and Mother was sure there was a note of pain in his voice, so we went to see. We called at everyone's we knew to inquire, and cheered up those whose homes were more or less wrecked. An old friend had his chimneys struck, so that every room was black with soot and the air reeking with his choking grittiness. He said my smile cheered him, but oh! you cannot realise what absolute despair is written on so many faces. Scarborough is a defenceless town, but evidently we are not safe from these disciples of 'kult'. Our school is wrecked, our largest hotels have suffered tremendously. A house at the bottom of the small street off our road has been entirely shattered, and the mother and two laddies killed. The younger boy, who was such a faithful little chap to me at school, had his head blown off. Oh! for a man's make-up! But I can understand officers and men deliberately cursing such creatures of blood. There are other frightful ends of people whom we know, but you would grow cold if I related them. Pray that you may never know such an experience.

"In less than half-an-hour everyone in Scarborough received a life-impression. To those who paused to think of it, it was Hell in capital letters. But many of us had too much to do to think of the damage either to property or people at the time. Their hearts wanted comfort and their bodies food, and we have much to be thankful for that we were able to supply them, and were not reduced to the same plight. We heard the heavy booms as the guns turned on Hartlepool. I hope the poor things there have suffered little.

SUBSTITUTE FOR X-RAYS.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ANNOUNCED IN PARIS.

The Paris *Journal* says that in the course of a lecture at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, Professor Violle stated that the Hughes' Balance was now being used to locate bullets in wounds. It was enough, he declared, to pass one of the bobbins over the body of the wounded man and to listen at the telephone to find the exact spot in which was the bullet or splinter of shell. The system was very simple and very certain, and would be of inestimable value where radiographic apparatus was not available.

The Hughes' Balance is composed of two bobbins connected so as to make a balance between their primaries and secondaries. When the balance is established, the telephone apparatus, which is fixed between them, makes no sound, but when one of the bobbins comes near a metallic body the equilibrium is destroyed and the telephone vibrates.—*Reuter*.

Brigadier-General Sainte-Clair Deville, who has been appointed Inspector of Technical and Experimental Services of Artillery, is the inventor of the 75-millimetre gun.

THE HAPPY WARRIOR.

"IT IS HEAVENLY."

We quote the following passages from an officer's letter from the front:—
"Picture to yourself a small three-roomed cottage with a hole made by a shrapnel shell through its tiled roof. The match-boarded ceiling below is pitted with bullets, and some of the rafters are broken. It stands on the edge of a large firwood, and just across the road the ground is honeycombed with cunningly contrived little holes covered over with earth. There are other similar cottages near by, some entirely collapsed, and in the ground round are numerous holes made by the fall of the German shells. The door of the cottage bears the legend, 'Coy. R.E. Officers' Mess,' and on the hearth is a perforated bucket containing glowing embers, which makes up for the windows having no glass in them, and makes the room a palace. There is a constant sound of gun firing on our side, and shells exploding from the other, one every half-minute at least during most hours of the day.

"Soon we shall have tea, and then as soon as it is dark we shall creep into the before mentioned burrows to wait. When that is over the sappers creep out to dig and improve trenches for the infantry and put them up barbed wire, and generally make themselves useful, returning when they have completed their task to their little burrows.

"It is heavenly, but for goodness sake don't let R. know (his wife).
"B. (his nephew) is doing the same thing less than a mile away in the 'th Coy,' which is the other one belonging to this Division.

"Just back from evening's amusement and about to retire to my bunny-hole. Of course the shells and things sound much more dangerous than they really are. The Company has only actually had 20 per cent. casualties to date, including earlier operations.

The writer, Major Tyler, Royal Engineers, was killed in action the next day, November 11th, in the great battle of Ypres, and the nephew he mentions, Lieut. Albert Tyler, R.E., was killed on the following day, November 12th. Major Tyler was one of the nine sons of the late Sir Henry Tyler, three of whom were in the Royal Engineers, three in the Royal Artillery, and one in the Indian Civil Service. Five are serving their country at the present moment.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 7th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	29.95	29.89
Temperature	54	57	59
Humidity	86	96	97
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	6	5
Weather	cloud	cloud	cloud
Rain	0	0.4	0

Highest open air Temperature on 6th 65.

Lowest open air Temperature on 6th 52.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 14th February, 1915.

Day of Week	Day's Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'cong. Mean Time	Height	H'cong. Mean Time	Height
Mon.	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		3 36	6 2	11 54	1 7
Tue.	9	6 27	3 8	8 58	3 7
		4 47	6 6		
Wed.	10	7 57	3 9	1 14	1 2
		5 57	7 0	10 36	3 8
Thurs.	11	8 48	4 0	11 53	0 7
		6 59	7 3	11 55	5 7
Fri.	12	9 24	4 2	2 34	0 5
		7 55	7 6	1 48	3 5
Satur.	13	9 59	4 3	3 10	0 5
		8 45	7 6	3 44	3 2
Sun.	14	10 21	4 4	3 44	2 8
		9 30	7 5	2 44	2 8

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

TO-MORROW.

Noon—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
11.30 a.m.—Union Waterworks Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Dowell & Co., Ltd.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Wednesday, 10th Feb.—

Noon—Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Sunday, 14th Feb.—Chinese New Year Day.

Monday, 15th Feb.—

6 p.m.—Concert at the Italian Convent.
8.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Il Trovatore."

Tuesday, 16th Feb.—

6 p.m.—Concert at the Italian Convent.
8.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"La Traviata."

Wednesday, 17th Feb.—

8.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci."

Thursday, 18th Feb.—

8.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Rigoletto."

Friday, 19th Feb.—

8.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Faust."

Saturday, 20th Feb.—

Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at City Hall.
8.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Carmen."

Monday, 22nd Feb.—

Hongkong Race Meeting.—1st Day.
Tuesday, 23rd Feb.—Hongkong Race Meeting.—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 24th Feb.—Hongkong Race Meeting.—3rd Day.
Saturday, 27th Feb.—Hongkong Race Meeting.—Off Day.

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TELEPHONE NO. 36. AGENTS. [264]

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CORDELLIER, French str., 3,024, Mages, 6th February—Shanghai 3rd February, General—Messageries Maritimes.
 HANON, British str., 841, A. H. Stewart, 6th February—Swatow 5th February, General—Douglas-Lapraik & Co.
 HANON, British str., 739, Le Chevalier, 6th February—Haiphong 2nd February, General—A. R. Marty.
 HANYANG, British str., Puckett, 6th February—Shanghai 2nd February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,251, S. Fujisaki, 5th February—Moji 29th January, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 HIC, French str., 716, A. Corneliusen, 6th February—Haiphong 4th February, General—A. R. Marty.
 HSIN KONG, Chinese str., 1,262, A. P. Sangster, 7th February—Shanghai 4th February, General—Chinese.
 HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 7th February—Swatow 6th February, General—Douglas-Lapraik & Co.
 KANGHOW, British str., 1,222, J. Gibbs, 5th February—Shanghai 2nd February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 KANAKUK, British str., 2,563, F. J. Archbold, 5th February—San Francisco 5th January, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.
 KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., 3,391, M. Nakamura, 6th February—Singapore 31st January, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, Meathel, 7th February—Shanghai 4th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 LOKSANG, British str., 907, D. W. Ritchie, 7th February—Haiphong 5th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 MAGSANG, British str., 1,644, 5th February—Sandakan 29th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 PHUMPHEN, British str., 1,350, C. W. Bird, 7th February—Saigon 3rd February, Rice—Chinese.
 ROBERT DOLLAR, American str., 3,420, R. L. Morton, 6th February—Manila 3rd February, Hemp—Robert Dollar & Co.
 SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 515, J. Schmeider, 5th February—Swatow 4th February, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
 SALAHJANI, Dutch str., 1,237, J. Libers, 5th February—Singapore 27th January, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
 SHARONKE, British str., 3,225, Reid, 6th February—San Francisco 5th February, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hanyang* reports: Fresh N.E. monsoon.
 The British str. *Haiching* reports: Strong N.E. wind and sea, thick misty weather.
 The Chinese str. *Hain Kong* reports: Strong N.E. gales and cloudy weather throughout the voyage.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Kanchow*, from Shanghai, Mr. Hewitt.
 Per *Haiching*, from Swatow, Mr. T. Yamamoto, Miss Smith, Miss Houlder, Miss T. Rozario and Mrs. E. Rozario.
 Per *Cordellier*, for Hongkong, from Kobe, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Toi, Miss Hill and infant; from Shanghai, Mr. J. Shirajee, Mr. G. Marshall, Miss E. Remedios, Miss E. Lopes, Mr. J. Lopes, Mrs. J. Lopes, and M. Gutierrez.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The A.O. str. *Taiyuan* left Port Darwin on the 5th February for Hongkong via Philippine ports, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 17th February.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, FLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

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 Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from the port for Bombay on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. In connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOLDAVIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Stk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for India, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "CALCUTTA" due in London on the 24th March, 1915.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 1st February, 1915.

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SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BIRTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED	
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst. at Noon.	
LONDON & SINGAPORE via PANAMA, COLOMBO, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st Mar. at 10 A.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, &c.	CITY OF DUBAI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 21st inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via MANILA & JAPAN	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Akakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via MANILA & JAPAN	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at 3 P.M.	
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUZ CANAL	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 6th Mar. at 5 P.M.	
NEW YORK via PANAMA	CHINESE PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	—	SEAWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 16th inst.	
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ROYAL PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	Coall	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.	
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-morrow, at 10.30 A.M.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 1 P.M.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	—	Emory Bliss	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SUNTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 2nd Mar. at Noon.	
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PESKHA	Am. str.	—	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 10th Mar.	
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	AYTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 11 A.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ALDRINHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 15th inst. at 11 A.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	HYACINTH MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. W. Grieson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.	
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	GUYARAT	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	Quick despatch.	
JAPAN	TILLIWONG	D. str.	—	—	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 16th inst. at D'light.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	Jarrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow.	
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at D'light.	
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day.	
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nakamura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	KANGHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 9th inst.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHILK	Fren. str.	—	Charles Fosse	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th inst. at D'light.	
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Sponser Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 11th inst. at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Mestral	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 12th inst.	
SHANGHAI	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst. at D'light.	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Bichard	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 20th inst.	
SHANGHAI & KOBE	RANGONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 25th inst.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.	
SHANGHAI	TIJMANOW	Dut. str.	—	—	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th inst. at D'light.	
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	PAKHOI	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst. at Noon.	
FOOCHOW via SWATOW & AMOY	KAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 8 A.M.	
ANPING & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hattori	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at Noon.	
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tokushige	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at D'light.	
AMOY & FOOCHOW	BAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.	
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Fennmore	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 10th inst. at Noon.	
SWATOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 13th inst. at 1 P.M.	
SWATOW	HAIYANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	Puckett	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.	
SWATOW	HANXANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pennafather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
SWATOW	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst. at 3 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst. at 4 P.M.	
MANILA	CHINUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst. at 3 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUENWANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.	
MANILA	TIJMANOW	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.	
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TIJMANOW	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst. at 5 P.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	TIJMANOW	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	POKANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 4th Mar.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	COLOMBO MARU	Brit. str.	—	Sakamoto	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst. at Noon.	
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.	
SINGAPORE	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 11th inst. at 8 A.M.	
SINGAPORE	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	—	—	—
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 11th inst. at 8 A.M.	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—	—

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STRAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 11th Feb. D'light.
SHANGHAI & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 11th Feb. 8 A.M.
HANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 12th Feb. Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 13th Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 14th Feb. D'light.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 16th Feb. D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 16th Feb. 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Friday, 19th Feb. D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 20th Feb. 3 P.M.

RETURN TOUS TO JAPAN
 The Steamers "KORANG," "KAKA," and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan starting via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days.
 This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KORANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning 12 days to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking Cargo on bill of Lading to Yantse, Choo, T'ien, Dany, W'wei, F'ohwan, &c.
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Dair, Singapore, Taiwan, Unkan, &c.
 Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
 Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 Hongkong, 8th February, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR STRAMERS DATE OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AGENTS

PACIFIC MAILS S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons

PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA Sailing WED'DAY, 17th Feb. at 1 P.M.

PERSIA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 2nd Mar. at Noon

KOREA TUESDAY, 9th Mar. at 1 P.M.

SIBERIA WED'DAY, 17th Mar. at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. N. Noddy, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths catered. Large saloons, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths catered. Large saloons, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths catered.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY AND 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

PASSAGE RATES:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 AND £45.

Rates to other Ports furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALBANA, British str., 2,463, Danbar, 3rd February—Chingwantao, 28th January, Coal—Dodwell & Co.
 ANYO MARU, Japanese str., Ota, 1st February—Moji 27th January, Coal and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
 CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., M. Oku, 3rd February—Haiphong 1st February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 CHILDAK, Norwegian str., 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 5th February—Swatow 4th February, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
 CHUNGKING, British str., 1,311, Ross Lewis, 5th February—Bangkok and Swatow 4th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 DEUCALION, British str., 4,470, R. J. Wood, 3rd February—Liverpool 27th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 EIGEN, Norwegian str., 875, E. Ringalson, 4th February—Daly, 29th January, Bean and Bean Oil—Chinese.
 FEICHING, Chinese str., 989, Rains, 4th February—Shanghai—Chinese.
 HAYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,894, T. Nakamura, 31st January—Kinboe 27th January, Salt—Dodwell & Co.
 HUNAN, British str., 1,143, Hobbs, 4th February—Swatow 3rd February, February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 ITSUOKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,601, Kamimura, 4th February—Moji 20th January, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 JAVA MARU, Japanese str., 2,847, D. Fuchigami, 5th February—Moji 20th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 MONTEAGLE, British str., 3,953, F. L. Davidson, 17th January—Bombay 1st January, Nil—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 NESSEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,221, Tayami, 4th February—Hongay 1st February, Coal—Bradley & Co.
 NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,463, K. Hashimoto, 25th January—Shanghai 22nd January, General—Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.
 RYNSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,359, R. Shimokawa, 3rd February—Dairen 26th January, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 SADO MARU, Japanese str., 6,227, K. Asakawa, 31st January—Shanghai 28th January, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 SELUN, Norwegian str., 865, D. Hovbrenner, 4th February—Bangkok 26th January, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
 SUISANG, British str., 1,776, H. Simpson, 4th February—Weihaiwei 28th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 SUNGKIANG, British str., 987, J. Robinson, 3rd February—Pakhoi 1st February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAIKANG, British str., 1,640, C. F. Matthews, 4th February—Anoy 2nd February, Nil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,164, H. Kata, 5th February—Moji 30th January, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 TAKASAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,331, T. C. Gillespie, 5th February—Singapore 27th January, Timber—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 TAMING, British str., 1,356, G. H. Pennock, 5th February—Manila 2nd February, Sugar and General—Butterfield & Swire.
 TIJMANOW, Dutch str., 3,500, A. W. La Rooy, 1st February—Java 23rd January, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Line.
 UME MARU, Japanese str., 1,559, S. Nakayama, 3rd February—Kobe 24th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 2,778, S. Yamamaka, 5th February—Wakamatsu 29th January, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 27th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 16th February.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Ben Line str. *Benvenue* from Leith, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on the 2nd February, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th February.

The Barber Line str. *St. Egbert* left New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 2nd January and is due to arrive here about the beginning of March; and the Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALACCA COAST.)

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE,"

On or about 10th Feb.

